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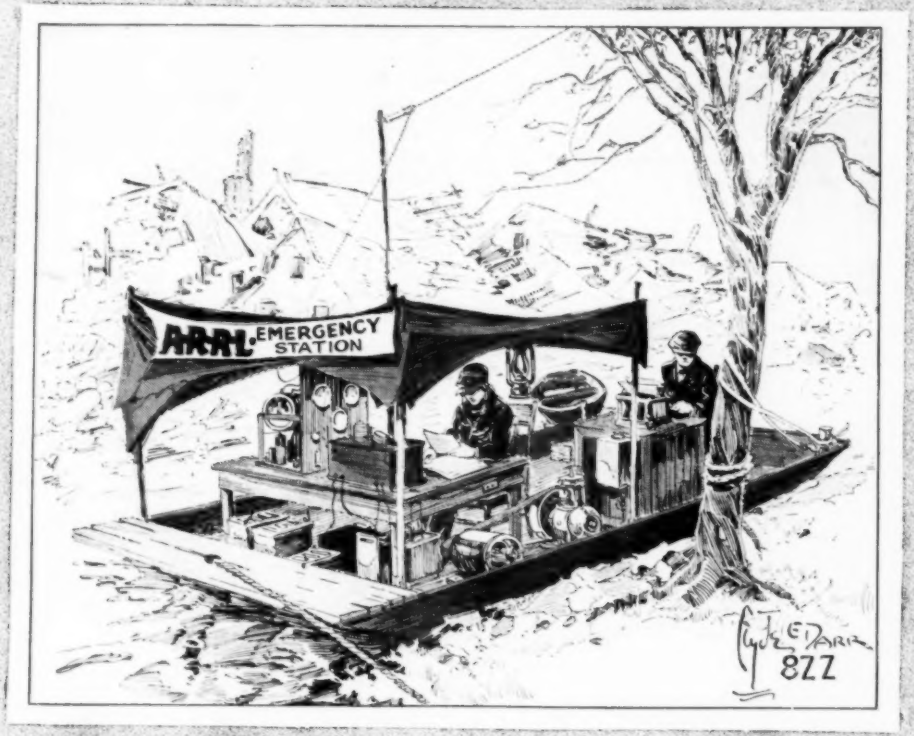

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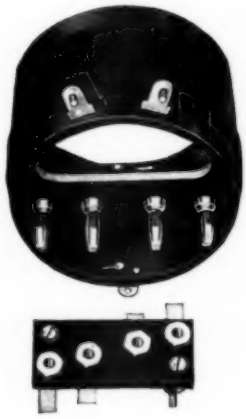

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QST

The Official Organ of the A·R·R·L

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The American Radio Relay League

The American Radio Relay League, Inc., is a non-commercial association of radio amateurs, bonded for the promotion of interest in amateur radio communication and experimentation, for the relaying of messages by radio, for the advancement of the radio art and of the public welfare, for the representation of the radio amateur in legislative matters, and for the maintenance of fraternalism and a high standard of conduct.

It is an incorporated association without capital stock, chartered under the laws of Connecticut. Its affairs are governed by a Board of Directors, elected every two years by the general membership. The officers are elected or appointed by the Directors. The League is non-commercial and no one commercially engaged in the manufacture, sale or rental of radio apparatus is eligible to membership on its board.

"Of, by and for the amateur", it numbers within its ranks practically every worth-while amateur in the world and has a history of glorious achievement as the standard-bearer in amateur affairs.

Inquiries regarding membership are solicited. A bona fide interest in amateur radio is the only essential qualification; ownership of a transmitting station and knowledge of the code are not prerequisite. Correspondence should be addressed to the Secretary.

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EDITORIALS

THE Washington Convention of 1927, embodying the results of the recent international radiotelegraph conference, will offer many grave problems for amateur radio when it becomes effective the first of next year. We have said that amateur radio can find a way to get along satisfactorily under this convention and that in fact the necessity of hitching up our jeans and tackling some really difficult jobs is going to act as a spur to new effort which will put a tremendous zest in the old game. It is now time we set about the solution of some of these problems. Admittedly it won't be possible to foresee all of them. Some of them can't be planned for until they crop up next year. But many of them can be foreseen and these we should plan for now, perfecting our arrangements during the balance of 1928 so that we can carry on smoothly next year under the new regulations.

The problems are introduced by the operating restrictions of the new convention: the narrowing of amateur bands and the fact that the amateurs of every country will have to operate in the same bands. The difficulties are of two major sorts: technical problems and operating problems. The technical problems are those brought about by the necessity for many thousands of stations operating in the same restricted bands, making it essential that we achieve an altogether different order of stability of frequency, sharpness of wave, goodness of note and precision of adjustment in our transmitters than we have had in the past; an altogether different order of accuracy of reading in our frequency-meters; an altogether different order of selectivity and precision of control in our receivers. These are jobs which should be whipped during 1928, so that we will be ready for the new conditions when they come. They are jobs for *QST*, and *QST* is setting about their solution, of which we shall have more to say soon.

The difficulties of the other sort are those that we shall still have even after we have vastly improved transmitters and receivers: operating difficulties brought about by the fact that we amateurs of every country are put in the same bands. It becomes necessary to think about the purposes for which we should use our various bands and how we may introduce a certain measure of coöperation in their use so as to insure satisfactory communication. The problems of this latter class came in for a lot of heavy thinking at the recent meeting of our A. R. R. L. Board of Directors and finally resulted in the adoption of some policies. These are here set forth for the dual purpose of informing the A. R. R. L. membership and of seeking the coöperation of the amateurs of all the world.

Long-distance international communication is almost the greatest single amateur interest. It is not the most vital amateur activity but it is very important. It must be preserved. With the amateurs of every country assigned the same wavebands, it is apparent that coöperation amongst ourselves is imperative if we are to have international contact. The A. R. R. L. Board is convinced that a friendly division of the international amateur waves is desirable in the interests of international communication and wishes to propose a plan to that end, a plan under which the amateurs of each continent agree, even if assigned the full width of the international bands by their governments, to confine their transmissions to a certain part of the bands and to stay clear of other parts that are used for transmission from other continents. If this is done we shall have international QSO if we can achieve enough selectivity to work our man through the interference of other stations of his continent. If it is not done, international DX will be just about hopeless through the QRM of all the world, including our own continent. Amateurs are human; their observance of any plan will be imperfect, either from technical inability or normal human frailty; but it is our one chance to preserve DX, the one way out, and we must try it. There is another very important angle. Many of the less liberally disposed governments may not assign their amateurs the full width of the amateur international bands but only a fraction thereof. These small assignments, left to the vagaries of governments, could easily be so unrelated as to produce a condition of mutual interference under which the amateurs of two important countries would never be able to achieve communication. On the other hand, with a definite plan to work towards the amateur societies of the world could ask their governments for assignments that at least included the frequencies sug-

gested for that country in an international coöperative scheme. Hence the added importance of developing a plan now, so that there may be time to take care of this important matter.

The international amateur bands are the 40-meter band and the 20-meter band. DX of course is possible on the 80-meter band too, but that will be needed for domestic communication and the A. R. R. L. proposes the plan of division only for the two shorter-wave bands. It adopts the territorial subdivision suggested by the I. A. R. U.: Europe, North America, and "the rest of the world", and suggests that in both the 40-meter and 20-meter bands the amateurs of North America work in the long-wave half of the band, the amateurs of Europe in the bottom quarter, and the amateurs of the rest of the world in the intermediate quarter of the band. Let us tabulate this and put it in terms of frequency:

40-meter band		20-meter band
7,000-7,150 kc.	North America	14,000-14,200 kc.
7,150-7,225 kc.	Rest of world except Europe	14,200-14,300 kc.
7,225-7,300 kc.	Europe	14,300-14,400 kc.

This is not a perfect plan but it is the best that it has been possible to devise. It does offer hope, and there is no hope without a plan. More elaborate subdivision seems impracticable in an initial plan; practice will indicate the desirability and practicability of modifications that will meet further need. It is thought that this plan does meet the major needs of the situation. The amateurs of North America are sufficiently interested in having good international contact to propose to stay out of half of the available frequencies which certainly should be accepted as fair enough by the amateurs of the other countries when it is realized that North America has three times as many amateurs as the rest of the world combined. The League proposes this plan for the consideration of amateurs in other countries and offers, if it is acceptable, to recommend to American amateurs that they keep their transmitters clear of the waves used by other nations, so that international QSO may be possible.

The League recommends to the amateurs of the world that the 80-meter band be considered as primarily a national and intra-continent band, for what might be called domestic communication, and that it not be the subject of an international agreement. It recommends that the 40-meter and 20-meter bands be considered as primarily for long-distance international work, and that, because of the great congestion they will suffer, they be used for intra-continent work only on distances of over 1,500 miles. The League does not suggest that any of these proposals be incorporated in law or regulation anywhere, but that they be adopted purely as a basis for organized coöperation. In sponsoring this plan the League feels that some friendly agreements on the international waves are essential and it believes that the suggestions herein related are best calculated to produce the desired results. By this article and by letters which are being written to national amateur societies it lays this plan before the amateurs of the world as the best and fairest plan it is able to devise, earnestly urging its acceptance, and awaiting and soliciting comment and reaction from amateurs everywhere.

K. B. W.

Official Wavelength Stations

THE Official Wavelength System furnishes a service coöperative with, but differing from, that of the Standard Frequency Stations 9XL and 1XM, which are also operated in accordance with plans made with the O.W.L.S. Committee. Contact with the O.W.L.S. is through Mr. D. C. Wallace, 6AM, who is also chairman of the committee. Mr. Wallace is continuing the practice of checking up all O.W.L.S. to make sure that they are really indicating their wavelength (or frequency) at the end of each transmission—and are doing so with proper accuracy; which is to say 2%. They do this in the course of regular operation and do not send calibration schedules as do the S.F. stations.

The list is as follows:

1AAC, 1AVW, 1AWW, 1BHW, 1BZQ, 1CCW, 1CK, 1KP, 1ZL, 1ZO, 2CLA, 2DS, 2MU, 2SZ, 2XI, 3APV, 3BE, 3XW, 4LK, 5AGN, 5AKN, 5EW, 5MN, 5OX, 5PH, 5SP, 5XBH, 5ZAV, 6AKW, 6AM, 6BB, 6BCP, 6BGM, 6BMW, 6BQB, 6CAE, 6CMQ, 6CVO, 6LJ, 6QL, 6SX, 6TI, 6TS, 6XAG, 6XAO, 6ZE, 6ZZH, 6ZV, 7AGI, 7BE, 7BU, 7GQ, 7NX, 7QK, 7XF, 7ZX, 8AA, 8APZ, 8BAU, 8BZT, 8EQ, 8GU, 8GZ, 8XC, 8ZG, 9AXQ, 9BCH, 9BGK, 9BMR, 9CPM, 9CXU, 9DXN, 9EFO, 9EGU, 9ELB, 9FF, 9IG, nc1AE, nc2BE, nc3CO, nc3NI, nc3FC, nc4BT, nc9AL, eg2OD, eg2SE, Ireland 5NJ, oa2CM and oz2AC. Crystal Controlled O.W.L.S.; NKF, 1AXA, 2BO, 2BRB, 2EF, 2WC, 4BY, 4XE, 6AOI, 6DLL, 8CMM, 8DAJ, 9AUG, 9BVH, 9UZ-NRRL, 9ZA, eg2NM, eg5LF and oa5BG. Standard Frequency Stations: 1XM and 9XL.

Some Investigations of Short Waves at Nijni-Novgorod

By Wladyslaw W. Grzybowski*

EARLY in 1925 a series of experiments on short-wave propagation was begun with the main objective of clearing up the best ratio between fundamental and working waves of an aerial and in the meantime to try out a transmitter using a large power such as 25-50 kilowatts.

The theoretical diagram (Fig. 1) shows that the oscillator consisted of two 500-watt valves type G. O. and a 25-kilowatt amplifier valve especially designed for the experiments. The circuit is symmetrical Hartley. Grid leak R_1 is connected directly to the center tap on the coil L_1 and consists of leak only without shunting capacity. Condenser C_1 compensates some asymmetry of the oscillating circuit L_1-C_1 due to both plates of C_1 being not in the same capacitative coupling with the earth. The amplifier is coupled to the points A and B of the coil L_1. R_2 is the grid leak of the amplifier tube. The anode potential of the latter comes from a mercury arc rectifier giving 7000 volts. There are resistors of 100, 300 and 400 ohms in series with the plate supply.

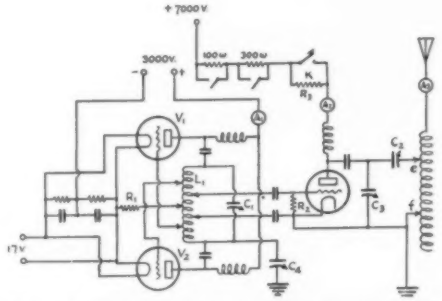


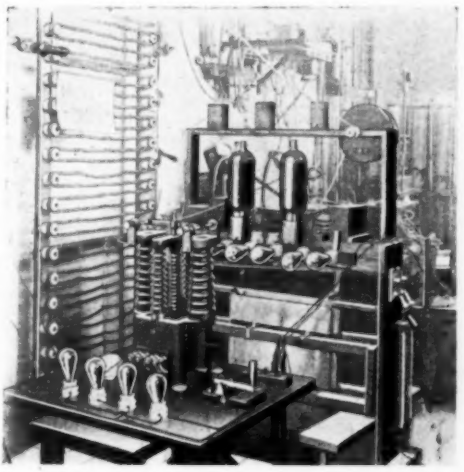
FIG. 1. DIAGRAM OF THE FIRST TEST TRANSMITTER AT NIJNI-NOVGOROD

Two 500-watt type G. O. oscillators working push-pull in a symmetrical Hartley circuit feed the single 25-kilowatt amplifier which is directly coupled to the antenna. Resistances in the 7000-volt plate supply of the amplifier regulate the power output.

Usually the circuit worked with the 100-ohm resistor. For keying, the Klifden's relay (K) was employed in the plate lead of the power amplifier.

A single vertical wire 2½ mm. in diameter strung between two poles 95 meters high served as an aerial and with the wavelength 83 meters the Ro-to-R ratio was 4.58; at 102 met Ro/R=3.73, and with antenna shortened a little so as to be 78 meters long and λ=104 M. it was found that Ro/R=3.00.

The antenna current was about 11 amperes and it was noticed that with antenna current larger the wave became unsteady.



A. THE FIRST TEST TRANSMITTER AT NIJNI-NOVGOROD CORRESPONDING TO THE DIAGRAM ON FIG. 1

This set worked in the 80- to 100-meter range and established contact with the South America and Australia in 1925.

The intermediate filter circuit consists of condensers C_2 and C_3 and the E-F part of the antenna coil.

The experiments showed that signals were very steady, easy to read, very strong and covered the whole globe. For instance, New Foundland reported signals to be much stronger than those of nearby American stations and San Juan (Porto Rico) reported signals such as to "deaden" the locals.

The experiments proved that the power of the transmitter was more than sufficient to make consistent American-Europe communication possible although it was not possible at that time to point out the best ratio of R/Ro at different distances and with different angles of radiation. At the same time it was obvious that in order to obtain regular contact with a distant point over the whole 24 hours of the day the

*r1WX c/o State Bank, Nijni-Novgorod, U. S. S. R.

note of the transmitter must be improved and the wave must be something shorter on the order of 20-30 meters. Finally the mercury arc rectifier must be changed for a valve rectifier.

The channel between Nijni-Novgorod and Tashkent (the latter in Turkestan) has very heavy traffic and an investigation

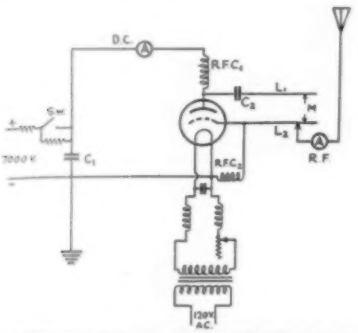
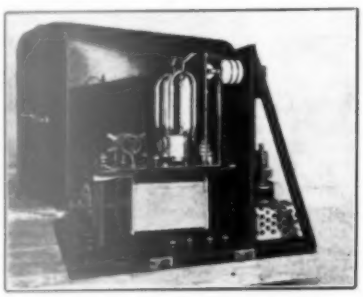


FIG. 2. THE SECOND NIJNI-NOVGOROD TRANSMITTER USED IN TESTS TO TASHKENT

The oscillating circuit is of the ultraudion variety and consists of the tube capacity together with the inductance of two parallel rods L1 and L2 which are connected by the adjustable tuning bridge M. This gave a tuning range from 20.3 to 33 meters. The antenna is voltage fed from a point adjustable along the inductance L2. This transmitter was used with the antenna shown in Fig. 3 and a wide variety of other antennas as explained in the text.

of the short-wave communication between these points became necessary. Therefore from July 20th to the 23rd of September, 1925, a second series of research work was carried out.

The transmitter was hurriedly assembled, not with a separate oscillator, but



B. PORTABLE TRANSMITTER 100 WATTS RATING FED BY 1000 CYCLE A. C.

Transmitters of this type were furnished to an expedition going to Aldan and one was installed at Nezametny.

using only one copper tube. Fig. 2 shows that the oscillating circuit consists of the internal capacity (plate-grid) and the inductance of two parallel copper rods with a bridge for tuning. The wavelength range was 20.3-33 meters. Several aerials were tested: (A), vertical wire 2.5 mm. diameter and (A_1) 100 meters, (A_2) 25.6 meters, and (A_3) 5.1 meters high; (B), 3 stranded wires 140 meters long—aerial of a broadcast station—, (C), An aerial with upper radiation.

Fig. 3 shows antenna C. The feeder consists of 2 Lecher wires, an odd number of the quarter wavelengths high and one wire projects ½-wavelength higher than the other. This projecting portion serves as a radiator.

It was noted that 20-meter signals were heard better during the day than night, 25 meters equally well during the day and night and 30 meters better during the night time. The strength of QRN diminished with shorter waves. Higher aerials proved

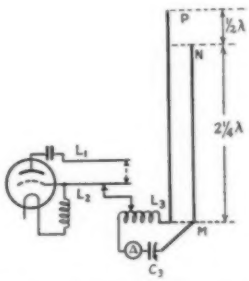


FIG. 3. ONE TYPE OF ANTENNA USED WITH THE OSCILLATOR OF FIG. 2

This is of the type familiarly known as Zeppelin. The 2 Lecher wires N and P together with the inductance L3 and the condensers C3 make up a tuned system which is voltage fed by the jumper between L2 and L3. Since the parallel part of the Lecher system M-N is 2¼ wavelengths long and the projecting part N-P is one-half wavelength long we have a standing half wave on the projecting part. This type seems very desirable.

better than lower, e.g., the aerial A_3 (5.1 meters high) was the worst. The vertical aerial A_1 (100 meters high) and the broadcast horizontal (140 meters long) were identical, and the antenna C with upper radiation was decidedly the best.

After this, some experiments were made to establish contacts between Nijni-Novgorod, Tomsk, Irkutsk (Siberia) and Tashkent (Central Asia). The photo B shows a 150-watt transmitter for an expedition to Aldan. One of this type was also installed at the gold field Nezametny.

In October, 1925, all primary arrangements of "radio field" (simply an S. W. station near Nijni-Novgorod) were at the end and a third series of investigations was begun.

Two transmitters were installed for the waves 23 and 40 meters using the circuit

as shown in Fig. 4. Each transmitter consisted of a symmetrical oscillator with two 500-watt tubes (type G.O.) and of an amplifier with two tubes of the same type. The power of the oscillator is a little more than necessary; this is to make the wave more stable. Keying is done by detuning the primary circuit. To facilitate the reception of the emitted signals to broaden tuning somewhat and to smooth out the

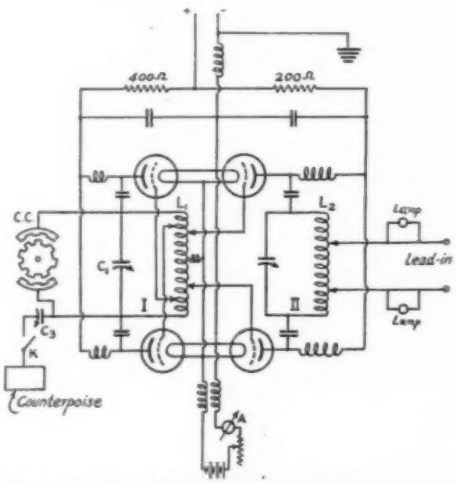


FIG. 4. A LATER TRANSMITTER INSTALLED IN DUPLICATE AT NIJNI-NOVGOROD FOR SERVICE TO TASHKENT ON 23 AND 40 METERS

As before, 2 type G.O. 500-watt oscillators are used in a symmetrical Hartley circuit but in this case the frequency is very slightly "wobbled" at a high audio rate by the capacity choppers CC shunted across the tuning inductance L1. The amplifier in this case is also of the push-pull variety, uses two type G.O. tubes, and its output is directly coupled to one of several types of antennas shown in the following.

possible changes of the wave, a frequency "variator" is employed. It consists of a cogged wheel rotating between two stationary plates, see photo C and Fig. 4.

The antenna is coupled directly to the intermediate (tuned plate) circuit excited by the amplifier. Photo C shows the general view of the transmitter. The base of the transmitter does not touch the floor but is supported by iron tubes driven down directly into the ground. The construction of such a primitive "private base" for the transmitter is quite necessary for gaining stability. In the photograph the frequency "variator" is seen in the foreground. The tubes are air-cooled by means of a ventilator. Ordinary incandescent bulbs are inserted in the antenna lead-in as current indicators.

For the 23-meter wave a directional phased antenna is generally used. It con-

C. ONE OF THE TWO TRANSMITTERS INSTALLED IN DUPLEX AT "RADIO FIELD", NIJNI-NOVGOROD FOR 23-AND-40-METER SERVICE TO TASHKENT

The diagram is shown in Fig. 4. Prominent in the foreground is the capacity chopper.

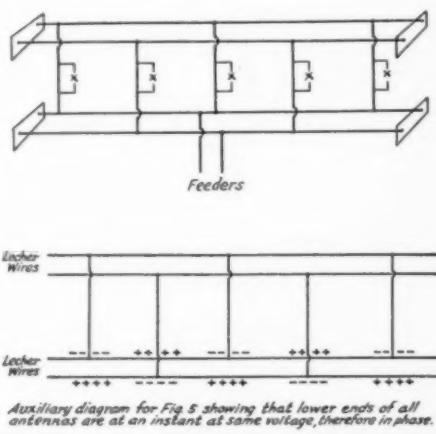


FIG. 5. THE "SYNPHASE" ANTENNA USED WITH THE TRANSMITTER OF FIG. 4 AT 23 METERS

The vertical parts are each ½ wavelength or 11.5 meters long and are fed from the Lecher wires which in turn are fed through a single pair of feeders from the station. The system is so phased that it radiates "broadside" that is to say toward or from the reader as he looks at the page. It is made unidirectional by putting behind it a similar system (without feeders) to act as a reflector and the resulting beam is inclined 5° upward by leaning the whole system backward by that angle.

sists of 5 vertical wires each ½ λ long=11.5 meters. Such an antenna is shown in Fig. 5. The radiating system is here connected to two systems of Lecher wires in the absence of feeders. On this wave an alternate-phase antenna of 8 vertical wires has been tried also. It is shown in Fig. 6. At the same time the antenna with upper

MAP SHOWING THE REGION WORKED OVER

potential nodes.[1] From the middle point of the lower system 2 feeder wires are carried down to the station as shown in Fig.

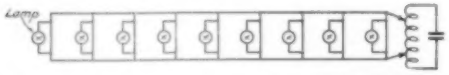


FIG. 6. ANOTHER ANTENNA SYSTEM USED WITH THE TRANSMITTER OF FIG. 4 AT 23 METERS

In this case 8 vertical wires are used, each wire operating in phase opposition to its neighbor.

5. The plane of the antenna is at 5° angle to the vertical line (Zenith) so that the main beam has an elevation above the horizon of 5°. The system is used with a reflector which is exactly similar except for the radiation as before mentioned (See Fig. 2) has been tried out.

The comparison of these 3 antennas has shown that the best is the synphase antenna (Fig. 5) (R8-9). Noticeably worse is alternate phase antenna (Fig. 6) (R6-7 and little fading) while the worst antenna is the one of Fig. 3 with upper radiation (R5-6 pronounced fading-effect). The result is that the "synphase" antenna (Fig. 5) gave the best audibility and the smallest fading effect and also has very sharp directional properties.

It is interesting that when the antenna was worked while turned 8 degrees to the south from the steepest portion of the curve of radiation (which is normally pointing out to Tashkent) the fading effect became decidedly noticeable in the morning and evening.

The fading-effect that comes out during the work of antennas of alternate phase (Fig. 6) and upper radiation (Fig. 3) may be explained by the fact that these antennas give less power than the synphase one and fading-effect becomes more pronounced with less power.

For the work on 40 meters another sort of antenna with upper radiation is used.

1. It seems that antinodes may have been meant, but it is not vital. In either case the system operates with all wires in the same phase. This can be understood by considering that the vertical wires are spaced ½ wave apart which would cause them to operate in phase opposition if fed from a common "standing-wave" feeder, but there are two feeders which are in phase opposition (any normal Lecher or Zeppelin feeder) and the antennas are tapped alternately from the two, which again puts them in phase. This can best be seen from the diagram herewith. The result is therefore a system that operates in the same manner as the system of Fig. 23, page 24, March, *QST*.—Tech. Ed.

It is shown in Fig 7. It consists of cage, ½ wavelength long and one meter in diameter. The lead-in wire is 2½ mm. in

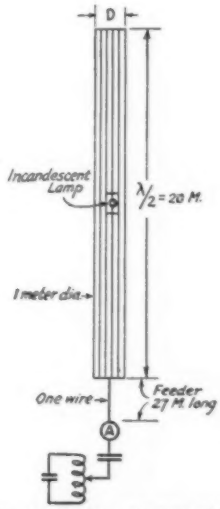


FIG. 7. THE 40-METER VERTICAL ANTENNA USED WITH THE TRANSMITTER OF FIG. 4.

Radiation is chiefly from the upper half wave portion as is explained in the text, the lower portion serving mainly as a feeder.

diameter. The exclusive radiation from the upper part (cage) of the antenna is

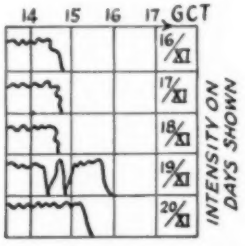


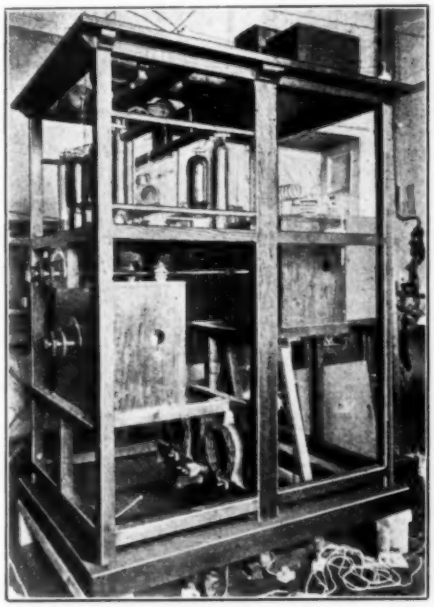
FIG. 8. FADING OUT OF SIGNALS IN TASHKENT IN NOV. 1925 AT A WAVELENGTH OF 23 METERS

Sunset in Tashkent at 12:00 G. C. T. Sunset in Nijni-Novgorod at 13:00 G. C. T.

due to the current in the node of cage being larger than in the lead-in according to ratio $\frac{C1}{C2}$ where C_1 is the capacity of cage in a unit of length and C_2 is that of lead-in. In this case $\frac{C1}{C2} = 3$.

Such a type of upper radiation antenna gives results equal to the type previously described and yet the wave is smoother and steadier. Such antennas are simple in construction, give excellent results and are greatly used by amateurs.

The main objective in conducting these experiments was to clear up the best suit-



D. THE TRANSMITTER FOR TASHKENT BEFORE INSTALLATION

It is of the same general type as the two at Nijni-Novgorod but of a later and more advanced form.

able time for the work on 23 and 40 meters. The experiments allowed to conclude that signals on 23 meters are heard better dur-

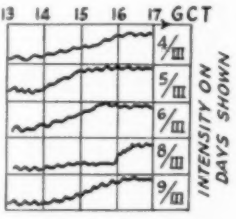


FIG. 9. REAPPEARANCE OF SIGNALS IN TASHKENT IN MARCH, 1926, AT 40 METERS

Sunset in Tashkent 13.10 G. C. T. Sunset in Nijni-Novgorod 14.5 G. C. T.

ing the day and on 40 meters during the night.

Curves in Fig. 8 and Fig. 9 show characteristic examples. The signal sometimes

fades out entirely, but frequently the audibility is changed more or less.

Diagrams in Fig. 10 and 11 allow one to compare the periods of audibility cor-

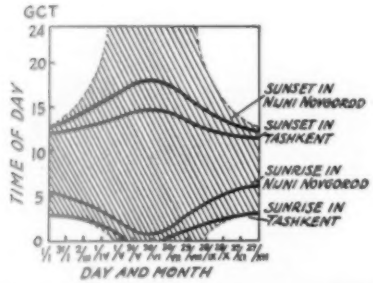


FIG. 10. DIAGRAM SHOWING THE AUDIBILITY OF 23 METER SIGNALS IN TASHKENT. THE SHADED PORTION SHOWS GOOD AUDIBILITY

responding to the sunset and sunrise in Nijni-Novgorod and Tashkent. The shaded areas show good audibility. The diagrams show that periods of appearing and fading out of signals are retarded with respect to

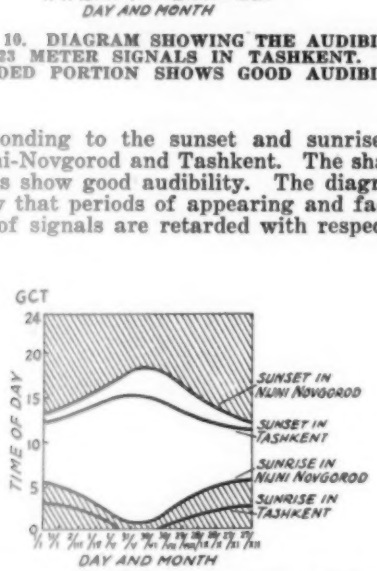


FIG. 11. DIAGRAM SHOWING THE AUDIBILITY OF THE 40-METER SIGNAL IN TASHKENT

The shaded portions show good audibility. Note that the two diagrams overlap, in other words one or both wavelengths work at all times.

sunset and sunrise. It is clear that waves of 23 and 40 meters lap over each other and that 24-hour contact between Nijni-Novgorod and Tashkent is possible. It must be noted that the time of appearing and fading out of signals does not change regularly from day to day but changes irregularly. Perhaps this is due to some meteorological disturbances. Nevertheless when one wave fades out we have good enough audibility on the other. Covering would be better without doubt if more waves in the same band could be used.

This series of experiments gave as practical results improvement of our short-wave transmitters, and of the emitted wave (which is now steady, well modulated and easy to take and to speed up). Directional work gave further improvement. A practical rule for working over the 2400 km. distance with waves of 23 and 40 meters during different times of the day and night was also found.

At the present time the experiments are being continued with the objective of clearing up the possibility of short-wave communication between Nijni-Novgorod and Siberia and the Far East (Vladivostok) and Central Asia.

A.R.R.L. Technical Information Service Rules

Please help us by observing the following rules:

1. Keep a copy of your questions and diagrams and mention that you did so.

2. Number the questions and make a paragraph of each one.

3. Make diagrams on separate sheets and fasten them to the letter.

4. Print your name and address (not merely your radio call) on your letter. Don't depend on the return address on the envelope as this is destroyed when the letter is opened.

5. Don't ask for a comparison of the various manufacturers' products.

6. Before writing, search your files of *QST—the answer probably is there.*

7. Address all questions to Information Service, American Radio Relay League, Inc., 1711 Park Street, Hartford, Conn.

8. It is not essential to enclose an envelope as long as you supply postage and PRINT CLEARLY your name and address on your letter.

Standard Frequency Transmission from 9XL

STATION 9XL is a special station, comprising one of the three portions of the "Gold Medal Station", WCCO-9XL-9WI at Anoka, Minnesota. WCCO operates as broadcast station, 9XL purely as a standard frequency station and 9WI as a general amateur station, the three transmitters having independent equipment and antennas but a common power supply. Through arrangements made by K.V.R. Lansingh of the Official Wave Length Station Committee of the Experimenters' Section, A.R.R.L. 9XL is operated on schedules regularly announced in *QST*. The work of

(Concluded on Page 32)

Low-Power, Flexible Crystal-Control for Four Amateur Bands

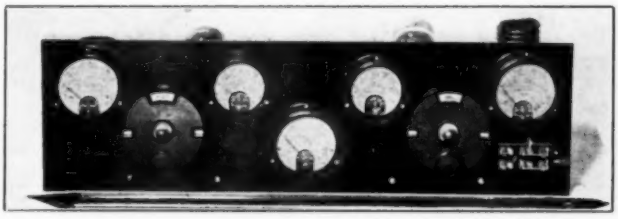
By S. P. McMinn*

WITH the narrowing of the amateur bands, and the probable increase in population density which likely will result within them; the importance of crystal control greatly increases, not only must we crowd a greater number of stations within the confines of each so-called band, but we must do so without increasing QRM either to other transmitting amateurs or to our army of BCL friends.

The expense of crystal control has been the chief reason it has not been more widely adopted, for the benefits of its bell-like signal, its sharpness of tuning, its positive and unfailing location in one and *only one* spot on receiving operator's dials are recommendation enough for its universal use.

Now that crystals generally are more reasonable in cost (according to friend Watts they aren't at all difficult to prepare in the home laboratory) additional interest attaches to the physical means of using them.

And that, in brief, is reason for this description of a crystal-controlled transmitter that, if not the *acme* of simplicity, at least approaches it; that is so exceedingly flexible that it is possible to QSY in to *two* places in each of the four amateur bands—20, 40, 80 and 160—that requires the minimum of junk, the least possible space in the shack and that is a first-rate, all around means of communication, excellent for local work and with distinct DX possibilities.



FRONT VIEW OF THE COMPLETE 20-TO-160-METER TRANSMITTER

From left to right the meters are: crystal tube tank-circuit ammeter (0-3); crystal tube plate-current milliammeter (0-100); a.c. filament voltmeter for all tubes (0-15); amplifier plate current milliammeter (0-500). The D. P. D. T. switch is for changing the two amplifier tubes from d.c. (parallel) to a.c. (back-to-back self-rectified) operation.

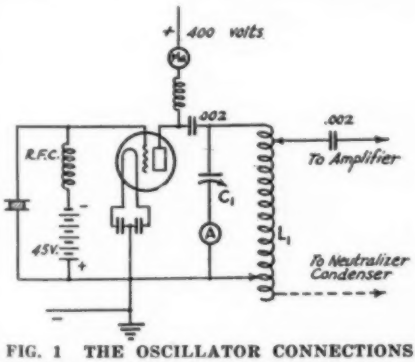


FIG. 1 THE OSCILLATOR CONNECTIONS

The filament supply is omitted for simplicity and can be found on the general diagram, Fig. 5. C1-L1 is the "tank" or tuned-plate circuit which can be seen at the left in the rear view of the set.

Having pioneered crystal control work, I have about come to the definite conclusion that there is no particular advantage in high power. Repeated tests with inputs ranging from 25 to 200 watts have failed to reveal any startling difference in the signal strength reported by other stations. How much of this is due to the use of crystal control it is hard to state, but no doubt it is the crystal-clear, unwavering note that carries through atmosphere, QRN and QRM.

Hence, this newest transmitter of mine is built around a trio of 210 tubes. One is used as the oscillator and the other two as an r.f. amplifier. The beauty of the rig is that it can all be constructed of such receiving junk as may be around the shack. The condensers are ordinary receiving Cardwells, the chokes are receiving type and the plate blocking and coupling condensers are receiving type Sangamos.

So far, the rig is entirely orthodox and not at all startling. However, a degree of flexibility has been obtained that is altogether out of the ordinary.

In the first place, the crystals, four of 'em, are in plug-in mountings and thus are rapidly changed. Next, the inductances

*2WC, also Editor, Automotive Merchandising, 97-103 Horatio St., New York City, N. Y.

also are plug-in. And finally, the two tubes in the amplifier are so arranged with a double-pole double-throw switch that they may be worked either back-to-back, self-rectified, or in parallel with d.c. supply. When anyone says "QSS" I shift to RAC by flipping a switch, or use the buzzer modulation. If they say "QRM" I put in another crystal, swing the oscillator and amplifier tuning condensers a few notches, retune the antenna and GA. Nothing to it.

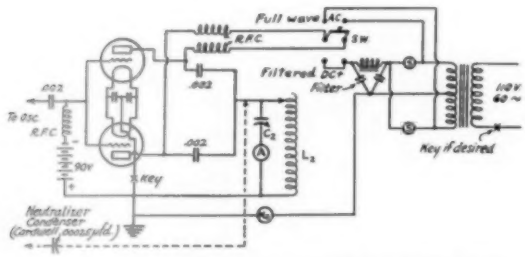


FIG. 2 THE AMPLIFIER DIAGRAM SIMPLIFIED BY OMISSION OF FILAMENT SUPPLY
The main thing to be noted is that with switch Sw. down the tubes operate in parallel with rectified-and-filtered supply but with the switch up the two tubes operate back-to-back on a.c. supply. S-S are the three-year old tube rectifiers. Cheer up—we will have something of the sort again soon.)

Furthermore, it is a very simple matter to put Heising modulation on the *amplifier* and use phone, of which more later.

The whole rig is built behind a 7" x 24" bakelite panel which holds all the meters, the tuning condensers and the switch for changing from r.a.c. to d.c. on the amplifier. The compactness of the affair may be judged by the fact that the baseboard measures 24 x 10 inches. The whole transmitter fits nicely in a 7" x 24" x 10" standard cabinet.

CONSTRUCTION

Although the wiring diagrams tell about all that is necessary to know about the set, a few notes will help in building it. The inductances are wound of No. 12 bare wire on forms that once held Cardwell radio frequency chokes. They are 2 inches in diameter and were used chiefly because the form was handy and already equipped with plug-in jack tips.

The crystals are in circular Bakelite holders which are completely enclosed to exclude dirt and moisture. They never need be touched. The mounts are fitted with knife-blade type contacts which fit nicely into those parts from a small knife switch that the blade normally fits. It makes a very nice, tight, easily separable mounting.

The wiring was first done on paper, by putting all the apparatus on a sheet the size of the baseboard and drawing in the wires with pencil. After the various parts had been shifted about a bit the best arrangement for short leads, reduction of possible feed-back effects, and safety, was easily found. Then the wiring was done with No. 12 enamelled stuff which is easy to work but stiff enough to stay put.

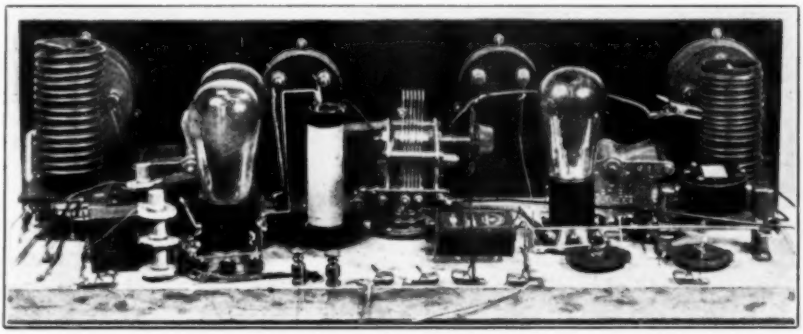
THE CRYSTALS

There are two crystals in the 80-meter band, one oscillating at 77.8 and the other at 84.15; there is one in the 40-meter band; and one in the 150-190 band. Thus, either

	Crystal and Oscillator Wavelength		Antenna Radiating Wavelength	Antenna tuned to (Harmonics in Parenthesis)
			Meter	
	160	amplify straight through	160	160 with ground
	84.15	amplify straight through	84.15	84.15 with C. P.
	77.8	amplify straight through	77.8	77.8 with C. P.
*	40.0	amplify straight through	40.0	80.0 with C. P. (2nd) 120 with C. P. or ground (3rd).
	84.15	double frequency in amplifier	42.07	84.15 with C. P. (2nd) or 126.2 (3rd) with ground.
	77.8	double frequency in amplifier	38.9	77.8 with C. P. (2nd) or 106.7 with either C. P. or ground (3rd).
†	84.15	quadruple in amplifier	21.04	84.15 with C. P. (4th). 105.2 with C. P. or ground (5th).
†	77.8	quadruple in amplifier	19.45	77.80 with C. P. (4th) 97.25 with C. P. or ground.
*	40.00	double in amplifier	20.00	80 00 with C. P. (4th). 100.00 with C. P. or ground (5th).

FIG. 3 CHART TO SHOW METHOD OF AMPLIFICATION FOR THE 9 DIFFERENT WAVELENGTHS—ALL CRYSTAL CONTROLLED AND ALL WITH THE SAME ANTENNA

of the 80-meter crystals can be used in that band and also in the 40-meter band by doubling frequency; by quadrupling frequency, the 80-meter crystals also furnish harmonics for the PA to amplify in the 20-meter band. The 40-meter crystal can also have its frequency doubled in the 20-meter band and gives better output at 20 than do the 80-meter crystals. The 160-meter crystal works in its own band, of course, and also in the 80-meter band by doubling its frequency in the r.f. amplifier. No attempt has been made to use the 160-meter crystal in the 20-meter band because the output undoubtedly would be exceedingly small; besides, there is no need to do so. All of this is further explained by Fig. 3.



FROM THE BACK THE SET LOOKS LIKE THIS

Reading from left to right we have first the amplifier inductance and two amplifiber tubes with their associated plate stopping condensers r.f. chokes, next the amplifier grid choke coil and in the center the neutralizing condenser with the fixed oscillator-amplifier coupling condenser back of it and the oscillator filament by-pass condenser in front of it. After that comes the oscillator tube, in front of which are the pancake grid and plate r.f. chokes while partly concealed behind the tube is the oscillator plate-circuit tuning condenser. Finally, at the right is the oscillator inductance and in front of it one of the crystals in its bakelite mountings. The whole thing is built on a 24" x 10" baseboard behind a 24" x 7" panel.

THE EXTRA 40-METER CRYSTAL

In the list above and in Fig. 3 (see the *) there will be noticed a 40-meter crystal. This is *not* strictly necessary. It is perfectly practical to quadruple frequency from 77.8 and 84.15 to 19.45 and 21.04 as shown at † in Fig. 3. This is regularly done at 2WC, especially since at 20 meters small power seems to go about as well as big power.

If you want corroboration of the fact that you *can* quadruple frequency in 1 stage, refer to that article by Glaser in June, 1927, *QST*. However, the efficiency by that method is low and it is an expediency rather than a good way to do the job. This is so because the output when quadrupling from 80 to 20 is very small.

It is therefore much better to use the 40-meter crystal * or to wire in an intermediate amplifier and double frequency twice. This is not so tricky because it does away with the need for neutralizing and gives better output.

There is nothing tricky about using a 40-meter crystal except that it is wise to reduce the plate voltage a bit, say to 300, and to be very careful that the circuits are properly neutralized if amplifying at the same frequency. A 40-meter crystal is a very fragile animal and a surge or kick back that makes the thing vibrate too strongly is likely to cause edge chips. Too high voltage may puncture the thing and make it worthless. It is important, with any crystal for that matter, to use a *very* light top plate, a vertible featherweight. A thin dime smoothed perfectly flat is excellent. If a heavier top plate is used it imposes a physical burden on the crystal which must lift and lower the plate with each vibration and they vibrate darn fast! The result is that operation becomes unstable, the crystal is hard to start and heating results from the work the crystal must do. It is better, too, to use a top plate that leaves a generous margin of crystal all around it. This will prevent brushing between the top and bottom plates at the edges. It is not necessary ever to have the top plate completely cover the crystal, contrary to popular conception. Another popular misconception is that you have to strive by might and main not to have any more capacity in shunt with the

crystal than is absolutely necessary. Refer again to Glaser's article in which is described the use of three crystals in parallel with a switching arrangement to use either. Thus he has tripled the capacity

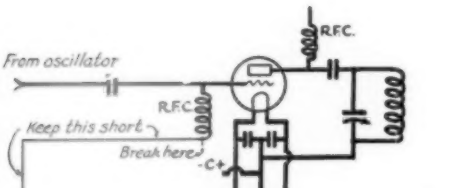


FIG. 4. DIAGRAM OF ONE OF THE MODULATOR SYSTEMS

This one uses a UX-112 as a leak on the amplifier tube. The heavy wires are normal set wires and the light wires are added as part of the modulator. The lead from the r.f.c. to the filament of the 112 must not be over 2 feet long. Try to find a truthful listener and increase the grid bias of the 112 until the voice starts to become fuzzy. If any of the batteries on the 112 are grounded trouble may follow. 4 dry cells are therefore recommended, likewise a separate C battery, though the mike may work on the 112 filament battery if the latter be not grounded. Things are simplified if the mike cord has a plug to operate a filament-control jack for the 112.

With a little more complication Heising modulation of the amplifier may be used. In this case the 112 becomes an audio amplifier, feeding a pair of 210 modulators thru a resistance-capacity-impedance coupling, which permits the same plate supply to operate the 112 and the amplifier-modulator combination.

The simple system shown here has the advantage for several reasons.

in shunt without disastrous or untoward results.

As a general rule, the lower the frequency of the crystal, within limits, the higher the plate voltage may be with safety. Thus you can use 550 to 600 on a 160-meter crystal, but 400 is safe on an 80. Over at the Bell Labs. in Whippany they are using 750 v. on a 500-meter crystal through a 211-D tube, with safety. Of course the crystal is in a mounting that keeps its temperature constant, but this is unnecessary for amateur work.

THE ANTENNA

The antenna has a calculated fundamental of about 120 meters and consists of a single No. 12 enamelled sky-wire 100 feet long and a single-wire counterpoise 75 feet long. It is tuned with a single condenser large enough to reduce the fundamental for 80-meter operation; for 20 and 40, it is operated on harmonics. For 160 meters the antenna and counterpoise are tied together and worked against a water-pipe ground.

THE POWER SUPPLY

It is hardly possible to use the same plate power transformer for both oscillator and amplifier because of the poor regulation of transformer and rectifier combinations. In other words, with the key down a single transformer rectifier that would give 550 volts on the amplifier and not over 400 on the oscillator would produce well over 600 with the key up and this might easily endanger the crystal, to say nothing of putting an unnecessary strain on blocking and filter condensers. The power supply consists of a Thordarson R210 Power Compact for the oscillator. This furnishes filament current for the 216B rectifying tube without the need for a filament rheostate. It also supplies exactly the proper voltage for the crystal tube.

The Thor 210 Power Compact uses a special transformer developed to furnish "B" power for an ordinary receiver and also 400 volts for a 210 amplifier. It also has two filament windings, one giving 75 volts without external center tap (which serves to heat the filament of the 216B type rectifier tube) and the other giving 7½ volts with center tap. This second filament winding is not used because the transformer has not sufficient capacity to heat the filaments of all three 210 tubes in the transmitter. The 400-volt winding gives about 500 volts on no load through a filter consisting of two mikes ahead of a 30-henry B-eliminator type choke and two mikes behind it. Under 40-mil load the output voltage is slightly over 400, and therefore is exactly right for crystal operation.

On the amplifier a Thordarson T-2098 furnishes plate power which is run through a Thordarson T-2099 choke (two 30-henry chokes in series) with two mikes of condenser on each side of it. The 2098 also supplies the filament current for the 281 rectifying tubes. The filaments of the 210's are all in parallel and fed by a separate transformer. The rectifier for the amplifier plate supply is a pair of 3-year old "S" tubes.

The reason for arranging the amplifier for the use of either a.c. (which, of course, becomes r.a.c.) or d.c. is because the a.c. is a bit broader, though not enough so to be objectionable to other nearby amateurs.

Some operators complain, justly or unjustly, of excessive fading when using pure d.c. on the amplifier. In such cases it is

sometimes helpful to be able to shift to a.c., which, with the singing, bell-like d.c. oscillator behind it has a peculiar and quite distinctive note that is pleasing to the ear and easy to copy. Also, the a.c. is often of assistance in raising stations that might pass over the razor sharp pure d.c. crystal note.

The only draw-back to using two tubes in the amplifier is that it is almost impossible to get a perfectly pure d.c. note. There is always present a slight ripple about 5 per cent, I should say, though everyone reports the thing pure d.c. Still it is not as perfectly pure as when using a single tube in the PA. I don't know why this is, but it probably is not important. Anyway, a little ripple helps make the tone less monotonous! !

GETTING INTO OPERATION

This little baby rig is about the easiest thing imaginable to get going and properly tuned up. You first get the oscillator going and tuned for maximum tank current with minimum mils. Put about 400 volts, rectified and well filtered a.c. on the oscillator. The tank current should be about three amperes, using an 80-meter crystal, and the plate current of the oscillator should be around 40.

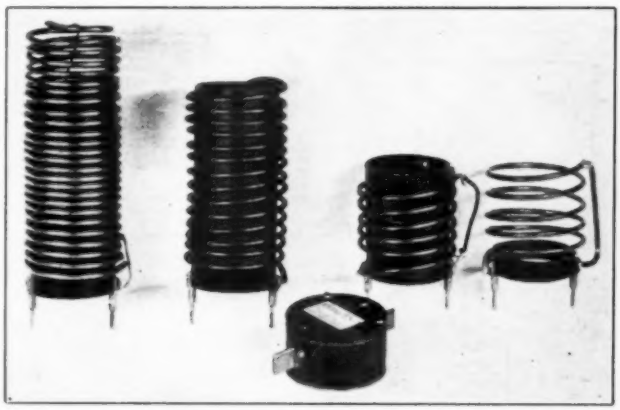
Then with the filaments of the amplifier tubes lighted, *but the plate power left off*, vary the amplifier tuning condenser until you get quite a bit of current in that tank. If you don't get any, the chances are the thing is by lucky chance nearly neutralized, but generally you will get quite a lot.

When working 'straight through' with any of the crystals it will be necessary to neutralize to prevent feed-back from the amplifier to the oscillator and to permit the amplifier to be tuned properly to the oscillator frequency. When doubling, the neutralizer may be left on, or cut out with a switch, as desired. When quadrupling, the added capacity of the neutralizing condenser is too great and the neutralizer must be cut out of the circuit.

Then vary the neutralizing condenser and the amplifier tuning condenser until you reach an adjustment of both which gives practically no current at all in the amplifier tank and no appreciable movement of the oscillator plate milliammeter when the amplifier tuning condenser is passed through the resonance point.

The adjustment of the neutralizing condenser is quite critical, but don't get discouraged. It is entirely possible to neutralize the amplifier properly and it won't work right until you do. Move that neutralizing condenser only a hair at a time!

When neutralization has been effected, hit the key and see what happens, using low voltage on the amplifier tubes, of course. Hold the key down and tune the amplifier tank for maximum current as indicated on the ammeter.



THE TUNING INDUCTANCES OF THE SET, ALL WOUND WITH NO. 8 BARE COPPER WIRE ON CARDWELL R.F. CHOKE FORMS, 1¾" IN DIAMETER

Left to right the coils are, 25 turns used at 160 M. when shunted by a .001-μfd condenser, 14 turns, used at 80 meters with 3 end turns left over for neutralizing, 5½ turns used at 40 meters, and 4 turns used at 20 meters. All but the 160-meter coil operate with no capacity beyond that of the .0005-μfd variable condenser.

A crystal holder is shown in the foreground to illustrate the plug-in feature.

Next couple the antenna, re-tune the amplifier tank and tune the antenna to resonance. The coupling is fairly critical and will take a bit of experimenting. Every time you change the coupling you must re-tune both the antenna and the amplifier tank. When the coupling is right you will get maximum antenna current with minimum amplifier tank current—showing that the antenna is soaking up nearly all the current generated in the amplifier tank.

High amplifier tank current indicates insufficient coupling, or an antenna that will not properly tune to the working wave of the amplifier. You may have to load your antenna by using a coupling coil with a greater number of turns in it.

CONCERNING THE COILS

Now, as to L. When using the 80-meter inductances, you merely shunt them with a Sangamo fixed receiving condenser of

.0015 or .002, which boosts the QRH of the combination to 160 or thereabouts, final adjustment being made with the variable condenser. The 80-meter inductances have 14 turns in the oscillator; leaving three for the *below ground* neutralizing condenser connection. And the PA inductances have 11 turns of a little heavier wire a little widely spaced. The 40-meter inductances have 7 and 5 turns, respectively; and the

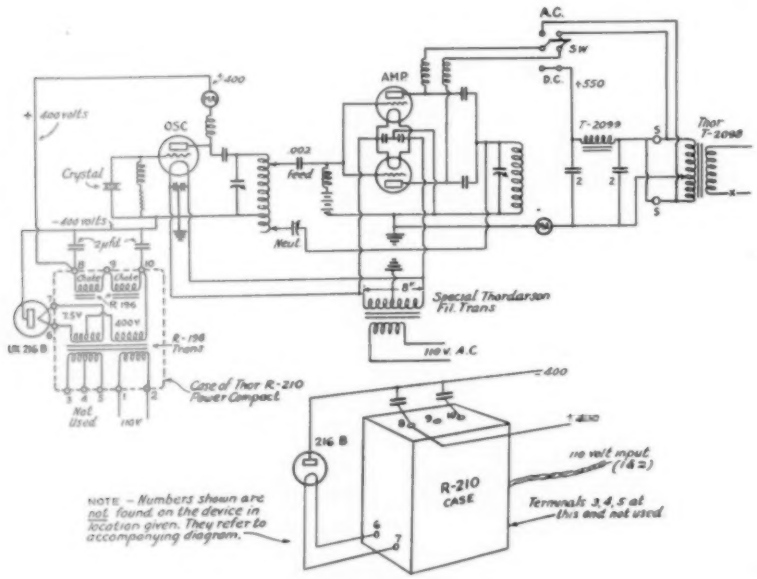


FIG. 5
THE GENERAL DIAGRAM

20 which is only needed in the PA has 3-4 turns. All inductances are 2" in diameter.

AS TO PHONE

There are several ways to use phone on the set. Perhaps the easiest, (though a low percentage of modulation is obtained) is to put the secondary of a modulation transformer in series with the C bat on the oscillator. The primary of the modulation transformer is in series with the usual 6V. battery and mike. Substituting a buzzer for the mike gives a beautiful 500-cycle tone that is very attractive and not at all broad. This is the scheme that was described by Ed. Glaser of 2BRB in *QST* for June, 1927.

It is comparatively simple, of course, to throw together a Heising modulation circuit and feed the plate power for the amplifier through that instead of direct to the plates of the amplifier tubes. This gives a high percentage of modulation and very good quality. Whatever modulation system is used it will be found that even a small filter on the power amplifier is adequate because of the refining effect of the crystal-controlled energy that is fed to the grids of the power amplifier.

In conclusion it is only fair to give credit to Scientific Radio Service of Mount Rainier for their excellent co-operation in assisting in the design of the rig and for supplying the crystals and mounts around which it is built and which are so important in its proper operation. Crystals that are fussy, or tricky, or at all uncertain in starting oscillation and in keeping right at it indefinitely, are an abomination. Good ones are a joy to work with and are easily responsible for the elimination of about 80 per cent of the troubles that might be blamed on other things.

Strays

An interesting method for controlling regeneration is suggested by 1AQD. It consists of using our old friend, the absorption loop. He uses a turn or two of wire coupled to the secondary coil of the tuner. A carbon pile rheostat is connected across the coil and as its resistance is varied, the amount of energy absorbed from the tuning circuit is likewise varied. One side of the circuit is grounded to reduce hand capacity effects. He states that it is necessary to use a compression type rheostat as a wire wound affair would be noisy in operation.

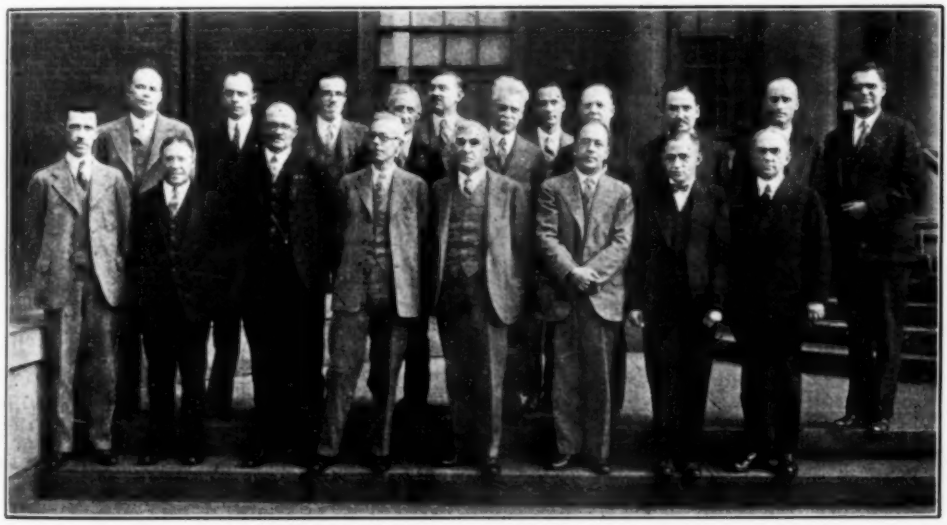
Woolworth V & X stores are offering another boon to amateurs in the form of straight glass cylinders which may be purchased at X cents each. They are normally used as the middle section of a hydrometer, are open at both ends and have a uniform diameter of approximately ⅞-inches throughout their entire length of six and a half inches. By sticking a cork in each end and fastening them to suitable supports, a first rate mounting for an r. f. choke will be had. Corks for the job may also be obtained at the same store for V cents a dozen.—*6DCA*.

The A.R.R.L. Board Meets

THE Board of Directors of the American Radio Relay League was in regular annual session throughout the 17th and 18th of February, at Hartford. Every Director was present, every section of the country represented. The affairs of the League were examined in detail, the Headquarters properties inspected, and policies outlined and instructions give nthe officers for the coming year.

Mr. Maxim and Mr. Stewart were unanimously re-elected as President and tions given the officers for the coming year. terms.

The Board received the annual reports of the League's five officers; ratified the acts of the Executive Committee in the past year; voted to meet hereafter in May instead of February; examined League finances; commended the Headquarters Staff on its handling of the business affairs of the League; made plans for encouraging the beginning operator; outlined plans to further international communication under the restrictions of the new international convention, as is discussed editorially this month; authorized the undertaking of a technical development program to aid members in meeting the technical difficulties of operating under the new convention, a most important action on which we shall have considerable to say in *QST* soon; voted to request the restoration of the Extra First Class Amateur Operator's license; discussed at length the question of wave-bands for amateur phone and adopted new recommendations to the Commission as reported below; considered Division boundaries but made no changes; provided for the investment of the surplus funds of the League; adopted protective policies respecting invasion of amateur bands by non-amateur stations and respecting quiet hours and interference from harmonics, heard a report from Director Segal on his work in combatting anti-amateur municipal ordinances and extended thanks to him for his valuable work, particularly in the matter of the Wilmore decision; reconsidered at length the question of national conventions and reaffirmed the previous decision to abandon them; discussed pending legislation; inspected the new Headquarters Station 1MK and commended the Communications Manager on the job. Detailed reports of conditions in every territory were made by the Directors, the desires of the member-



OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE A.R.R.L. AT THE RECENT ANNUAL MEETING

Left to right, top row: Mr. Weingarten, Northwestern Division; Mr. Painter, Delta; Communications Manager Handy; Vice President Stewart; Canadian General Manager Russell; President Maxim; Mr. Quinby, Midwest Division; Mr. Darr. Central; Dr. Dunn, Hudson; Mr. Dobbs, Southeastern; Mr. Corlett, West Gulf. Bottom row: Secretary Warner; Treasurer Hebert; Prof. Jansky, Dakota Division; Mr Gravely, Roanoke; Prof. Woodruff, Atlantic; Dr. White, New England; Mr. Segal, Rocky Mountain; Mr. Babcock, Pacific. (Photo courtesy "Hartford Times".)

ship reported, and action taken on matters brought up. The Secretary's minutes of the meeting fill eighteen pages; obviously only the high-lights can be mentioned here.

The question of amateur phone wavelengths was most carefully considered by the Board in several hours' discussion, after a committee of the Board had given a hearing to a representative of phone amateurs who were dissatisfied with the recent change in regulations sponsored by the League. With every Director present and views therefore expressed from every section of the country, the Board unanimously decided to recommend to the Federal Radio Commission that the two upper phone bands be changed to read 1715 to 2000 kilocycles and 3500 to 3550 kilocycles. Some explanation of the thoughts back of these recommendations may be of interest. Let it be said at the outset that the Board took into account the changes in amateur bands provided in the Washington Convention, which are to be expected by the first of next year.

The long-wave band mentioned is from 150 to 175 meters. Although phone at present operates up to 190 meters, the waves above 175 will be assigned to the mobile service after this year. It is undesirable to encourage the establishment of stations on waves above 175 now, only to have the owners forced to change wavelength next year. A more important consideration is QRM to BCLs; the probability of interference by phone operation on waves above 175 meters is so great that such operation seems inadvisable. Most of the phones are below 170 meters now anyway. Therefore the recommendation of 150 to 175 meters.

The 85-meter recommendation embraces 50 kilocycles. The original phone assignment there of 100 kc. was made at a time when the 40-meter band was 1000 kc. wide and carried an enormous percentage of the A. R. R. L. domestic communication. Under the conditions of the immediate future the bands will be so seriously curtailed that reduction in privileges will be suffered by every form of amateur operation. As a single example, the 40-meter telegraphing band becomes 300 kc. for all the world, instead of 1000 kc. for North America alone, and when this is shared with amateurs of other countries the congestion will be so great that 40-meter operation will have to be confined to international and coast-to-coast work. All of the moderate-distance work that has been going on in that band will then have to be accommodated in the 80-meter band. For that reason the Board's recommendation, arrived at after intensive consideration, is for a phone privilege 50 kilocycles in extent.

The Board has recommended that the 20-meter phone privilege be rescinded. The new international band for amateurs at 20 meters is 400 kc. wide. The width of a signalling channel increases, at the present state of the technique, directly with the frequency. That is to say, in terms of the number of stations which can be accommodated the 20-meter band is equal to 200 kc. at 40 meters or to only 100 kc. at 80 meters. Of course the chief utility of the 20-band is for international DX and it is therefore one of the bands which will have to be shared with amateurs of other nations. The League is undertaking to negotiate an informal agreement with the amateur societies of other countries, under which North American amateurs would operate in the top halves of the 20-meter and 40-meter bands. The net effect of this is to say that the territory which will be available for American amateurs at 20-meters after the first of next year is no greater than an expanse of 50 kc. in the 80-meter band. Immediately it becomes apparent that it is a physical impossibility to make provision for phone in the limited band which the international conference has left us and have any assurance of privileges for telegraphy. Looked at another way, imagine that we have, next year, 200 kc. at 20 meters for American amateurs. Reliable engineering figures indicate a minimum commercial channel width at 20 meters of 40 kc., which is to say that our band contains room for but five commercial channels of minimum width. Even if a single one of these channels was made available for phone, it would amount to 20% of the entire territory if every phone in America succeeded in working on exactly the same wavelength, which they would not and could not do, and it would be a privilege utterly valueless to the phones themselves. It was therefore the opinion of the Board that the state of the art does not offer promise of successful and satisfactory work under the conditions now confronting us in the 20-meter band and that, for the present at least, they should recommend rescinding the 20-meter phone privilege.

The Board brought to bear upon this question all of its past experience in planning for the future, its technical talent, and its ability to reflect amateur viewpoints from every part of the country. It is hoped that the membership will be pleased with the decisions and will appreciate the reasons which lie behind each one. The recommendations have now been conveyed to the Federal Radio Commission.

K. B. W.

Notes on the Design of Iron-Core Reactances Which Carry Direct Current

By D. E. Replogle*

This is the third of a series of articles by members of the Raytheon organization on the practical design of filters and filter parts. The first appeared in the September issue and the 2nd in the February issue. The fourth will follow shortly.

These articles are based on the very extensive experience of the Raytheon organization with the problems of manufacturers of "A" and "B" substitutes. It covers the "low-pass" type of filters used in these devices and also in transmitting plate supplies.—Technical Editor.

THE great increase in the use of rectified and filtered plate and filament supplies within the last few years has emphasized the need of adequate design methods for filter reactances. Such chokes carry a comparatively large amount of d.c. with a superposed a.c. ripple, and the design is thus somewhat more difficult than that of an ordinary a.c. reactance.

An excellent contribution on this subject was made by C. R. Hanna[1] who gave design curves for use with Westinghouse 4% silicon steel and for Westinghouse "Hypernik." Since most choke coil manufacturers do not use these steels, however, it was thought worth while to compute similar curves for other commercial sheets. Data were obtained from the manufacturers, and the necessary calculations were made in accordance with Hanna's formulas. For the theory of the method, the reader is referred to the above work by Hanna, a brief synopsis of which appears at the end of this paper, and also to papers by Spooner[2].

PERMEABILITY CURVES

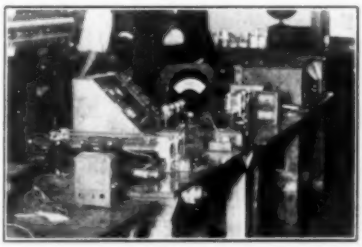
Permeability curves for a number of steels are given in Fig. 1. They were computed from the manufacturers' saturation curves by use of the relation,

$$\mu = B/H.$$

It will be noted that steels 1 and 2 are very high in permeability, the other materials grouping themselves at a lower level.

INCREMENTAL PERMEABILITY CURVES

Referring to Fig. 2. When direct current having a superposed a.c. component flows in a choke, the flux density rises to a certain point (a) on the saturation curve, this point being determined by the d.c. ampere-turns and by the ordinary permeability (μ). The a.c. component then causes the flux to describe the small hysteresis loop at (a). The permeability to the a.c. component is *not* the permeability (μ) but a smaller value ($\mu\Delta$) which is equal to the slope of the line drawn through the ends of the small hysteresis loop. The permeability ($\mu\Delta$) is called the *incremental permeability.* As H due to d.c. increases, the hysteresis loop moves up on the saturation curve. It will be noted that at high values of B the slope (and therefore the incremental permeability) decreases.



VIEW OF RAYTHEON CIRCUIT LABORATORY IN WHICH WORK DESCRIBED IN THE ACCOMPANYING PAPER WAS CONDUCTED

This shows the set-up employed for determining inductances of an iron core choke under different conditions of d.c. saturation.

The method of determining ($\mu\Delta$) is given in Spooner's papers and will not be repeated here. The curves of Fig. 3 give the incremental permeability for several grades of steel, and it is evident that ($\mu\Delta$) decreases as H increases as pointed out above. These curves were calculated for a very small a.c. component. When the a.c. component is large, the hysteresis loop increases in size and tilts at a greater angle. Thus the incremental permeability increases somewhat for large values of a.c. Additional curves

Note: The material for this paper was obtained from the work of P. H. Moon and W. K. Fleming of the Raytheon Laboratories of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

1. A.I.E.E. Jnl., Feb. 1927, p. 128.
2. T. Spooner, Phy. Rev., 1925, p. 527. A.I.E.E. Jnl., Jan. 1923.

*Director Customer's Service Laboratory, Raytheon Mfg. Co., Cambridge, Mass.

for various amounts of ripple could have been plotted, but it was not felt that the greater complexity would be warranted.

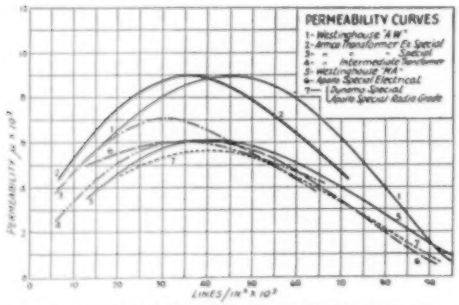


FIG. 1. NORMAL PERMEABILITY CURVES

Also, due to the use of a small value of a.c. component the results obtained will always be on the safe side.

DESIGN CHART

The design chart, Fig. 4, shows the relation between LI^2/V and ampere-turns per inch. Curves are plotted for five grades of steel. The numbers along the curves are the ratios of air-gap to length of magnetic path to give the maximum inductance. Other values of (a/l) can be used, but will not give quite as high inductances.

For a given choke with given current, the inductance is directly proportional to LI^2/V. This means that the higher the curve is on

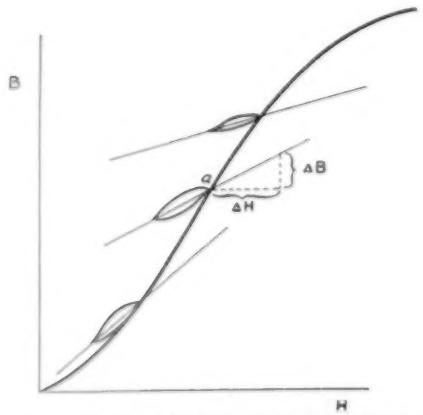


FIG. 2. EXPLANATORY DIAGRAM—INCREMENTAL PERMEABILITY CURVE

this sheet, the more inductance will be obtained in a given size choke. Thus steels 1 and 2 are seen to be better than any of the others. In Figs. 1 and 2 we saw that they had the highest permeabilities, and here we see that the effectiveness of a choke is greatest if made of these steels.

The difference is not large, however, the maximum difference between numbers 2 and 5 being only about 15%. Therefore, it would seem that for most reactances an ordinary steel of low silicon content would be advisable because of its lower cost and smaller wear on the dies.

PROCEDURE IN DESIGN

The desired inductance L and the direct current I are known.

1. It will now be necessary to assume some size of core. Usually a standard

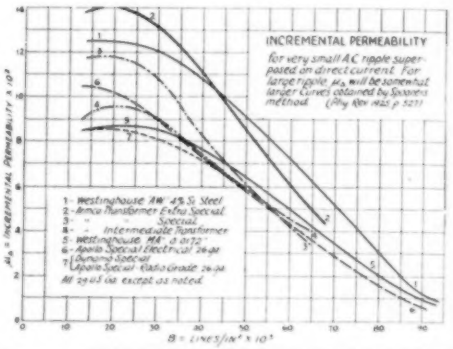


FIG. 3. INCREMENTAL PERMEABILITY CURVES

punching will have been decided upon, in which case it will only be necessary to assume a height d for the stack of laminations. Then determine the cross-sectional area of the core A and the length of magnetic path l. V is the product, or $V = Al$.

2. Compute LI^2/V.

3. From design chart, find the value of NI/l corresponding to the above value of LI^2/V.

4. The total number of turns to be used is then found by dividing the above value of NI/l by I and multiplying by l.

5. The approximate length of air gap is determined by noting the (a/l) number nearest the point on the curve used in getting NI/l. This number is multiplied by l to get a.

6. The designer may now find that he cannot get the required number of turns in the winding space, or that the winding space is unnecessarily large. In either case he will make another assumption of depth of core d and try again.

CHOKES FOR LARGE RANGE OF DIRECT CURRENT

If the choke is to be used over quite a range of direct current, it is advisable to calculate the inductance at two or more values of current to make sure that there is not too much variation. The d.c. flux

density must first be obtained, using the formula

$$B = \frac{3.20\ NI}{l/\mu + a}$$

Since (μ) is not known until B is, a cut-and-try method must be used. For a first approximation, consider $l/\mu = 0$ and calculate B. Take a slightly lower value of B, get (μ) from the permeability curve, and calculate the value of B again. The correct value can be obtained after one or two trials.

With this correct value of B, the incremental permeability can be obtained from Fig. 2. Then,

$$L = \frac{3.20\ N^2A \times 10^{-8}}{l/\mu\Delta + a}$$

In these formulas,

L = inductance in henries
N = total number of turns
A = cross-sectional area of core and gap (sq. in.)
l = length of magnetic path in inches
a = total effective gap in inches
B = flux density in lines per sq. in.

FLUX DENSITY

Though the design chart is all that is required in the design of the magnetic circuit of a reactance, it is often desirable to know the flux density used. Accordingly, Fig. 5 was plotted from data obtained from the design chart. It gives the flux density which will occur if the chokes are designed according to Fig. 3. It is rather interesting to note that with both grades of iron the flux density will be about 55,000 lines per square inch with large values of NI/l. These densities will be obtained if the air gaps of Fig. 3 are used. Smaller gaps will

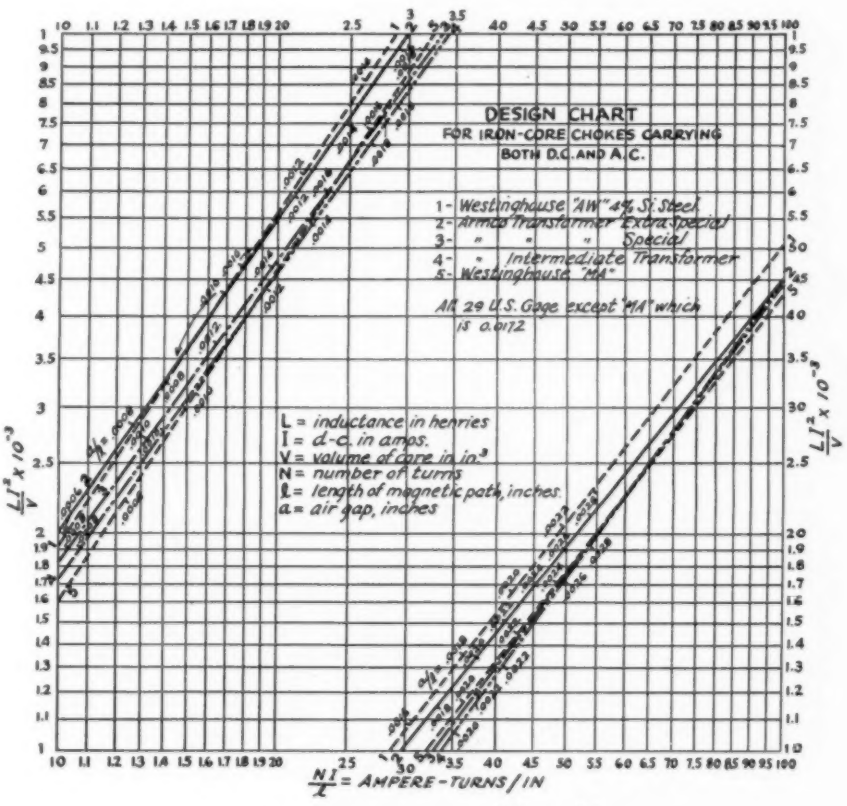


FIG. 4. DESIGN CHART $\frac{LI^2}{V}$ vs $\frac{NI}{l}$

increase the flux density, saturating the core and reducing the inductance. Larger values of gap length will reduce the flux, again decreasing the inductance.

SYNOPSIS OF METHOD OF CALCULATION EMPLOYED BY HANNA IN OBTAINING DESIGN CHARTS FOR IRON-CORE REACTANCES WHICH CARRY DIRECT CURRENT

In order to prepare the design chart, Fig. 4, both the normal and incremental

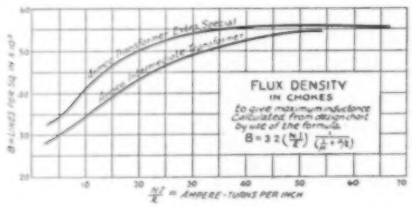


FIG. 5. FLUX DENSITY CURVE B vs $\frac{NI}{l}$

permeability curves, Figs. 1 and 3, are employed. Fig. 1 is readily obtained from manufacturers' saturation curves by use of the relation $\mu = BH$. Fig. 3 is computed for small values of a.c. from the data given in the paper by Spooner[2].

Then, using the following notations:

B = Steady flux density in iron and air-gap, gausses.
N = Number of turns in winding.
I = Direct current, amperes.
A = Area of core section, and air-gap, cm.^{2}
l = Length of iron path, cm.
a = Air-gap length, cm.
L = A.c. inductance, henries.

μ = Normal permeability $= \frac{B}{H}$

$\mu\Delta$ = Incremental permeability $= \frac{\Delta B}{\Delta H}$ where Δ B and Δ H are the increments from tip to tip of a minor hysteresis loop.

We have

$$B = \frac{0.4\,\pi\,NI}{\frac{l}{\mu} + a} \qquad (1)$$

and

$$L = \frac{0.4\,\pi\,N^2A \times 10^{-8}}{\frac{l}{\mu\Delta} + a} \qquad (2)$$

From (1)

$$N = \frac{B\left(\frac{l}{\mu} + a\right)}{0.4\,\pi\,I} \qquad (3)$$

Substituting in (2)

$$L = \frac{B^2\left(\frac{l}{\mu} + a\right)^2 A \times 10^{-8}}{0.4\,\pi\,I\left(\frac{l}{\mu\Delta} + a\right)}$$

$$= \frac{B^2\left(\frac{1}{\mu} + \frac{a}{l}\right)^2 lA \times 10^{-8}}{0.4\,\pi\,I^2\left(\frac{1}{\mu\Delta} + \frac{a}{l}\right)} \qquad (4)$$

Letting $lA = V$, the volume of iron in the core,

$$\frac{LI^2}{V} = \frac{B^2\left(\frac{1}{\mu} + \frac{a}{l}\right)^2 \times 10^{-8}}{0.4\,\pi\left(\frac{1}{\mu\Delta} + \frac{a}{l}\right)} \qquad (5)$$

Also from (1)

$$\frac{NI}{l} = \frac{B}{0.4\,\pi}\left(\frac{1}{\mu} + \frac{a}{l}\right) \qquad (6)$$

For any assigned value of $\frac{a}{l}$ (the per cent. air-gap) equations (5) and (6) may be considered as parametric equations with B as the parameter, and a curve of $\frac{LI^2}{V}$ against $\frac{NI}{l}$ can be plotted. To do this, several values of B are assigned, and the values of μ and $\mu\Delta$ corresponding to B obtained from curves of Figs. 1 and 2. These values are substituted in equations (5) and (6) to determine corresponding values of $\frac{LI^2}{V}$ and $\frac{NI}{l}$. $\frac{NI}{l}$ represents the steady ampere turns for each centimeter of iron length and $\frac{LI^2}{V}$ is a quantity which if

divided by the square of the current gives the inductance per cm.³ of core. It is seen that if $\frac{NI}{l}$ is increased, by increasing N or I or by reducing l, $\frac{LI^2}{V}$ is greater for larger values of $\frac{a}{l}$. Evidently the envelope of the family of curves gives the relation between $\frac{LI^2}{V}$ and $\frac{NI}{l}$ if the best value of $\frac{a}{l}$ is chosen. Since each curve of the family corresponds to a certain value of $\frac{a}{l}$,

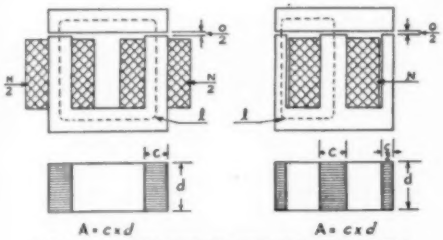


FIG. 6. TWO TYPES OF REACTANCES

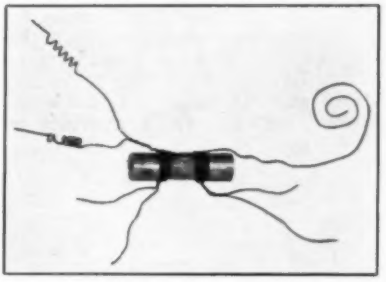
the point of tangency with the envelope shows the value of $\frac{NI}{l}$ that requires this $\frac{a}{l}$. Hence, along the envelope curve may be plotted a scale which shows the proper value of $\frac{a}{l}$. Fig. 3 shows the envelope curve with the $\frac{a}{l}$ scale along it.

This is the design curve which has been discussed in the foregoing paper in its extended form in which it applies to commercially available core materials for use in connection with filter circuit reactors.

Strays

Four of the leading entomologists of Buffalogna have recently succeeded in discovering and capturing the specimen whose photo appears herewith.

This arthropoda is an elongate creature not unlike the lavae of Ephemeridae in form. The antennae are long, slender and quasi-spiralesque and the body cartridgeous in form. The mouth organs are mandibulate although somewhat subject to modifica-



tions of a haustellate nature. Caudal setae are conspicuous by their absence as are the visual and aural appendages. It seems to have no proboscis, whatever. The tail, helically inclined has an inductance of 3.1416 micromillihenries which value is reduced 3 percent for each degree rise in temperature above 20 degrees Centigrade.

It is believed that the victim of this articulata finds it extremely difficult to indulge in the normal nocturnal slumber common to the species; man. Instead, he must sit awake night after night sending out into the ether innumerable calls somewhat resembling the code characters for the letters "C" and "Q" interspersing them with mixtures that are usually quite undecipherable even if one did happen to be curious enough to give the matter one's complete attention.

The disease is called hamophobia and although known for many years has never completely responded to any treatment. While it may be slightly alleviated it is, as far as is known, incurable. Perhaps the segregation of this specimen may result in rapid gains in the amount of knowledge concerning it which will result in the evolving of vastly superior methods of treatment for those poor unfortunate victims of its voracious appetite. If so, the credit is due in no small measure to 8BHX, 8AHO and the 8KW brothers.

It is said that you don't have to be crazy to be a radio enthusiast but it certainly helps a lot if you are.

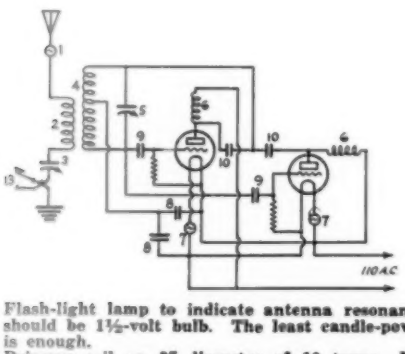
—D. B. Parke

9EGU had a lot of trouble with his note on 20. He even went to the expense of an 852 in hopes of clearing it up. Imagine his feelings when he finally located the trouble as being a lot of dust in the antenna series condenser. We presume that the moral is to build a cabinet around your set or run the vacuum cleaner over it occasionally.

A Transmitter Without Transformers*

By L. W. Hatry**

THIS is a transmitting circuit for two tubes operated entirely from the 110-volt line without transformers and similar devices. The tubes are connected in what is known as "back-to-back" shunt-feed system, which provides a full-wave, self-rectifying circuit. The best system of keying this circuit requires a double contact key in order that the connections to both grid-leaks may be opened at the filament end. The keying system shown requires two things; that the tubes used be large enough to dissipate the r. f. power internally when the key is "open", and that condenser 3 be used at a capacity value very appreciably larger than the self-capacity of the key, on the order of 6 to 10 times greater. The key should be connected exactly as shown in the diagram with the lever contact connected to the inductance. The plate voltage of each tube is at least the line a. c. voltage, or an r. m. s. voltage of 110. With the 171 or the new 250-volt power tube, this is a good little set.



1. Flash-light lamp to indicate antenna resonance, should be 1½-volt bulb. The least candle-power is enough.
2. Primary coil on 3" diameter of 10 turns. Use bell-wire. Should have variable coupling to 4.
3. .00025 μfd. variable condenser.
4. 10 turns with tap in center on 3" diameter for 40 meters. Use bell-wire or larger.
5. .00025 μfd.
6. R. f. choke on 1" diameter of No. 30 wire, 200 turns.
7. Electric-light socket and 25-watt lamp. 25-watt lamp is for ¼-amp. filament such as the 201-A. 60-watt lamps should be used for 112's or 171's, and 150-watt lamps for 210 type tubes.
8. Fixed condensers—.006 μfd. each.
9. Fixed condensers—.00025 μfd. each.
10. Fixed condensers—.00025 μfd. each.
11. Grid-leaks—25,000 ohms each.
12. Tube sockets.

*By permission of *Hartford Times*, original title. Standard Circuit No. 142.

**Radio Technican, *Hartford Times*.

Standard Frequency Transmissions from WWV

THE Bureau of Standards announces a new schedule of radio signals of standard frequencies, for use by the public in calibrating frequency standards and transmitting and receiving apparatus. The signals are transmitted from the Bureau's station WWV, Washington, D. C. They can be heard and utilized by stations equipped for continuous-wave reception at distances up to about 500 to 1,000 miles from the transmitting station.

The transmissions are by continuous-wave radio telegraphy. The signals have a slight modulation of high pitch which ads in their identification. A complete frequency transmission includes a "general call" and "standard frequency" signal, and "announcements". The "general call" is given at the beginning of the 8-minute period and continues for about 2 minutes. This includes a statement of the frequency. The "standard frequency signal" is a series of very long dashes with the call letter (WWV) intervening. This signal continues for about 4 minutes. The "announcements," are on the same frequency as the "standard frequency signal" just transmitted and contain a statement of the frequency. An announcement of the next frequency to be transmitted is then given. There is then a 4-minute interval while the transmitting set is adjusted for the next frequency.

Information on how to receive and utilize the signals is given in Bureau of Standards Letter Circular No. 171, which may be obtained by applying to the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C. Even though only a few frequency points are received, persons can obtain as complete a frequency meter calibration as desired by the method of generator harmonics, information on which is given in the letter circular. The schedule of standard frequency signals is as follows:

Radio Signal Transmissions of Standard Frequency Schedule of Frequencies in Kilocycles

Eastern Standard Time P. M.	April 20	May 21	June 20	July 20	Aug. 20	Sept. 20	Oct. 22
10:00-10:08	3000	650	1500	3000	125	300	650
10:12-10:20	3300	750	1650	3300	150	350	750
10:24-10:32	3600	850	1800	3600	175	400	850
10:36-10:44	4000	950	2000	4000	200	450	950
10:48-10:56	4400	1060	2250	4400	225	500	1050
11:00-11:08	4900	1200	2500	4900	250	550	1200
11:12-11:20	5400	1350	2750	5400	275	600	1350
11:24-11:32	6000	1500	3000	6000	300	650	1500

Designing Fixed Resistors†

By R. C. Hitchcock*

AN alignment chart for the rapid calculation of the resistances of various kinds and sizes of wires is given in this article. The safe current rating of a resistor is also given, on two charts, for the usual current values used in amateur radio work.

Wire tables are available[1], manufacturers' booklets[2] give the required data, and an alignment chart has been published recently[3] giving resistances. However, most of these references contain much extra material, while the charts in this article include only the essential data needed in calculating resistances and current ratings, and it is felt that they fill a need of the radio amateur.

The current carrying capacity of a wire is limited by the amount of heat which it can radiate. Especially in the case of resistors, where the wire has a higher resistance than that of pure copper, it is essential to provide surface enough to prevent the burning out of the resistance wire. It will be obvious that if a resistance wire is wound in several layers on a spool, its safe heat radiation will be smaller than for a similar length of wire wound in a single layer on a tube.

For average room conditions, the radiation value may be taken to be two watts per square inch of radiating surface[4]. Higher rates are sometimes used, but a conservative rating is two watts per square inch of surface. If a resistor is wound on a tube in which the air circulates inside as well as outside, the inside area can be included in figuring the surface.

SAFE CURRENT THROUGH A RESISTOR

The preceding paragraph gave the basis for constructing Figs. 1 and 2, which are charts representing the electrical law that I^2R = Watts, I being the current in amperes, and R the resistance in ohms. In Fig. 1 the column at the left gives the current in milliamperes, the center column gives the watts which must be dissipated, and the right hand column gives the resistance in thousands of ohms. Fig. 2 is similar except that the current scale is given in amperes, the resistance scale in ohms, and the watt scale is extended to cover a larger range of power to be dissipated.

In using these charts generally two of the quantities are known, and the third is found by placing a ruler on two values, the intersection with the third column giving the required quantity. As a typical example using Fig. 1, suppose that a ten-thousand ohm resistor has an area of three square inches, at the rate of two watts per square inch six watts can be radiated. Laying a ruler along ten thousand ohms and six watts on the chart, the current carrying capacity is found to be slightly less than twenty-five milliamperes.

To take another case to determine the necessary area, suppose a resistor is to carry forty milliamperes, and to have a resistance of twenty thousand ohms. Aligning these values in Fig. 1 it is found that about thirty-two watts must be radiated. Using the value of two watts per square inch, the required area is found to be sixteen square inches.

Fig. 2 is used in a similar manner for larger currents and lower resistances.

VARIETIES OF RESISTANCE WIRES

Ordinary soft iron or brass wires are satisfactory for low resistances but are not easy to obtain in the smaller sizes. In fact, if several resistors are to be wound, some one of the special wires is undoubtedly advisable. A table will be given showing the relative resistances of various wires, taking the resistance of copper as unity. Another useful factor included in the table is the resistance in ohms per circular mil foot. This is a fundamental property of a wire, as it is the actual resistance in ohms of a piece of wire one foot long, and having a diameter of one mil[5]. In the table it will be noticed that several names are given for one set of resistance values, the reason being that wires of the same composition are given a different name by different manufacturers.

From the table it will be seen that Nichrome or Calido wire has the highest resistance, having over sixty-two times as much resistance as a similar copper wire. This material makes a good resistor and will stand temporary overloads as it does not oxidize as much at high temperatures as some of the other wires. Advance wire, also, is resistant to oxidation at fairly high temperatures. There is one disadvantage in using Nichrome—its resistance rises slightly with temperature. At the temperature of boiling water (100°C) the resistance of a given Nichrome wire is 1.85% greater than at the temperature of freezing water (0°C). If a wire is wanted which has very small changes of resistance with temperature, Advance wire is recommended. With

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†The present paper is also known as Scientific Paper No. 272.

1. Smithsonian Physical Tables, Pub. by Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.
2. Nichrome and Other Alloys, Driver Harris & Co., Morristown, N. J.
3. Journal Opt. Sci. Am. July 1927 p. 64.
4. Elements of Elect. Design, by Alfred Still, p. 21.
5. One one-thousandth of an inch.

the same limits as stated above, from boiling to freezing water, the resistance of an Advance wire is reduced by .08%. For a direct comparison, consider two 10,000-ohm resistors, one of Advance and one of Nichrome wire, these resistances being

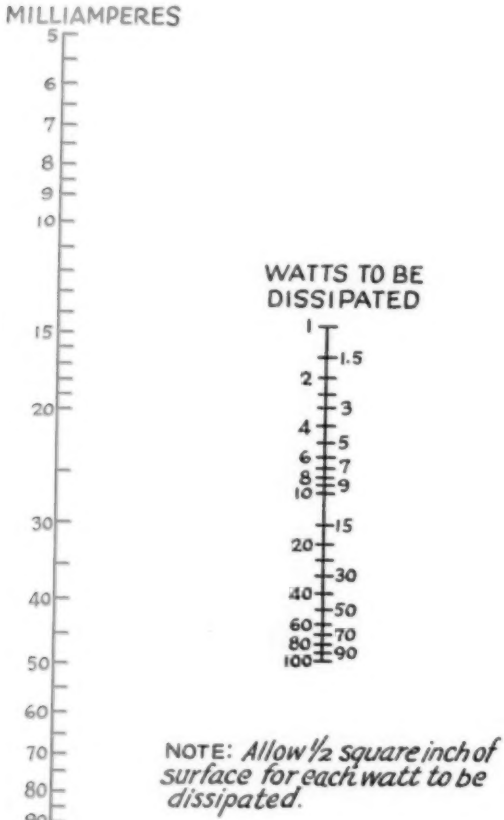


FIGURE 1

measured at the temperature of freezing water. At the temperature of boiling water the resistance of the Advance resistor will be 9,992 ohms, and that of the Nichrome will be 10,185 ohms. For a given wire size, Advance has less than one half the resistance that Nichrome wire has, and the choice has to be made between small space and low coefficient of resistance change with temperature. It should be understood that when in use, these resistors will rise several degrees above room temperature in dissipating the energy. It is the rise in the resistor temperature which changes the resistance value, and not room temperature changes, which ordinarily would be negligible.

RESISTANCE OF VARIOUS WIRES

The table gives nearly all the data needed to calculate the resistance of any kind of wire for any length. The one additional factor is the cross section of the wire, which is related to the gauge number, or the diameter. Fig. 3 is a chart which gives necessary data for finding round wire resistances for B. & S. gauges from 10 to 44, or from 101.9 to 2.0 mils diameter. The left hand column shows sizes both on B. & S. gauge, and the diameters in mils; the right hand column gives the resistance in ohms per thousand feet of wire. The center column can be used in two ways, the relative resistance is given on the right side of this column. The names of some of the common wires are given on the left side opposite their value of relative resistance. A few of the ordinary wires could not be included in the chart, due to crowding, but by referring to the table for relative resistances, their places on the center column can be found.

Two examples will illustrate the use of Fig. 3. Suppose the resistance of No. 30 B. & S. Advance wire is required. Aligning size 30 in the left column and the line at the end of Advance in the center column, the value of the resistance is found in the third column to be approximately 30,000 ohms per thousand feet, or 30 ohms per foot.

Suppose, to take a second example, that a ten-thousand ohm resistor of Nichrome wire is to be made. Lining up these values on the right and center column, the required size is seen to be closest to B. & S. size 32.

A chart such as Fig. 3 is useful in forming the approximate design of a resistor within a few per cent of the desired value. But the resistance is subject to manufacturing variations or perhaps less than five per cent, which is about the usual error in reading the chart. The use of a Wheatstone bridge, or a voltmeter-ammeter method of

measuring resistance is recommended for a final determination if the accurate resistance value has to be known.

FORMS FOR WINDING RESISTORS

There are several good kinds of forms on which to wind resistance wires. One which is easy to secure is the porcelain tube used in house wiring. If bare resistance wire is used it should be space wound by using string or thread between the wires, the string being unwound after the resistor is completed. If a gas or an electric furnace is available, Nichrome or Advance wire can be heated to a red heat, forming a thin insulating layer of oxide. The wires can then be wound touching each other, without short circuiting. Another material which is very satisfactory as a form on which to wind resistance wires is sheet mica. Sheets of two by three inches in size are not very expensive, and will stand heat better than almost any other insulator. A special advantage in using flat sheets for winding resistors is that the magnetic field is concentrated, causing little disturbance in nearby radio circuits. If the flat sheets are mounted vertically so that the heated air from the wires can rise freely from both sides of the sheet, radiation is aided, keeping the working temperature within reason able limits. Mica wound resistors may look unusual to a person who is accustomed to seeing only the cylindrical enamelled resistors, but mica resistors are not a new untried idea, the heating element used in electric flat irons and in some toasters consists of a mica resistor. When using mica it is advisable to make small notches or slits in which to wind the resistance wire, so that if the wires expand with heat they will not move out of position and cause a short circuit with adjacent wires.

It is the opinion of the writer that the average experimenter should not attempt to make an enamelled resistor, as this covering requires elaborate equipment, in addition to finding a proper enamel. Most vitreous enamels will eat into the wire during the process of firing, which either destroys the wire, or greatly reduces its cross section.

Resistance wires can be purchased having the regular cotton or enamel coverings, but the extreme heat that is sometimes encountered by resistance wires in use is so great as to char a covering. For this reason covered wires are not often obtainable except from the manufacturers. However it should be kept in mind that in any ordinary use in a radio receiving set the heat will seldom be over a few watts, and if covered wires can be secured, there will be gained the advantage of being able to wind wires touching each other without making grooves for separation.

Shellac, waxes, or similar substances should not be put on a resistor as most of them soften at fairly low temperatures.

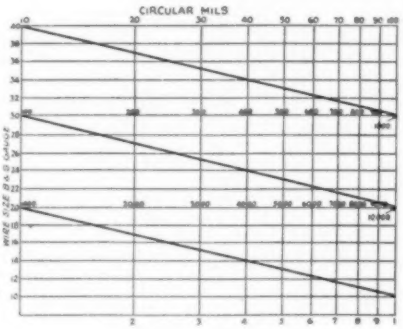


FIGURE 2

ROUND WIRE RESISTANCE TABLE

Material	Relative Resistance	Resistance in Ohms per Circular Mil Foot
Copper	1	10.55
Aluminum	1.63	17.3
Brass	3.84	40.5
Iron	5.80	61.1
Platinum	6.83	72.0
Lead	10.85	114.7
Manganin	25.6	270.
Advance, Constantan, Eureka, Ideal	27.9	294.
Climax, Phoenix	47.5	500.
Nichrome, Calido	62.6	660.

FIGURE 3

TERMINALS

Terminals should be fastened firmly to the form on which the resistance wire is wound and the wire wound tightly around the terminal and soldered if possible. If a wire like Nichrome which cannot be soldered is to be attached to a terminal, some clamping arrangement is generally the best. The wire should be carefully scraped and clamped tightly to ensure good contact.

If the wire is wound on a tube, a clamp like a radio ground clamp can be used as a terminal. If sheet mica is used, the terminal can be a machine screw with several nut sand washers, the first nut and washer holding the wire to the mica form, and the second to be used for attaching to the circuit where the resistor is to be used. A better terminal for sheet mica can be made by bending a copper or brass strip around each end of the resistor, drilling through both the metal strip and the mica and using a screw with nuts to clamp the wire. If a wire such as Advance is used, it can be soldered directly to the terminal strip.

Standard Frequency Transmissions

(Continued from page 14)

operating the station is done without charge by Chief Operator Hugh S. McCartney and his operating staff.

While no guarantee of accuracy is made on a gratis service, it is the aim of the staff to maintain an accuracy of 1/10 of 1%, which is materially better than can be "held" by most wavemeters. The frequency values are based on the Standards of the Bureau of Standards and have been checked by the Communications Laboratory of The Massachusetts Institute of Technology, also by Cruft Laboratory at Harvard University.

Important Notice—The continuation of this free service from month to month depends on the response received. Direct acknowledgments to "Experimenters' Section, A.R.R.L., 1711 Park Street, Hartford, Conn.", using ordinary stationary or else the special blanks supplied by the Experimenter's Section, on request. A goodly number of these blanks has been gathered and as the number grows we will gradually gain a unique and accurate record of transmission phenomena possible with no other station. Details on 9XL may be found on pages 8 of the June issue.

9XL now uses a small percentage of tone modulation to make the signal distinctive.

SCHEDULES

(Figures are frequencies in MEGACYCLES per sec.; approx. wavelengths in parentheses.)

Friday Evening Schedules Central Standard Time			Sunday Afternoon Schedules Central Standard Time	
Time (PM)	Schedule A	Schedule B	Time (PM)	Schedule C
	f λ	f λ		f λ
8:30	3.50 (85.7)	6.50 (46.1)	3:00	10.0 (30.0)
8:42	3.60 (83.3)	6.75 (44.4)	3:12	12.0 (25.0)
8:54	3.75 (80.0)	7.00 (42.8)	3:24	14.0 (21.4)
9:06	3.90 (76.9)	7.25 (41.3)	3:36	14.5 (20.7)
9:18	4.00 (75.0)	7.50 (40.0)	3:48	15.0 (20.0)
9:30	5.70 (52.6)	7.75 (38.7)	4:00	15.5 (19.3)
9:42	6.50 (46.1)	8.00 (37.5)	4:12	16.0 (18.7)
9:54	7.00 (42.8)	8.25 (36.3)	4:24	18.0 (16.7)
10:06	7.50 (40.0)	8.50 (35.3)	4:36	20.0 (15.0)
10:18	8.00 (37.5)	8.75 (34.3)		
10:30	8.50 (35.3)	9.00 (33.3)		

March	13	A
	16	B
April	1	C
	13	B
	27	A
May	11	B
	13	C
	25	A

DIVISION OF TIME

3 minutes—QST QST QST nu 9XL.
3 minutes—5 sec. dashes broken by station call letters every half minute.
1 minute—announcement of frequency in megacycles per second (8.75 megacycles per sec. is sent as "8 r 75 MC.")
1 minute—announcement of frequency in megacycles cycles per second.

Special Notice—If you use the transmissions send a note to Experimenters' Section, A.R.R.L., Hartford, Conn.

R. S. K.

AS *REVISTA TELEGRAFICA* OF BUENOS AIRES SEES THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

The European Majority: "Crush him, executioner; crush him!"

The Amateur: "Impossible. You can't squeeze me any flatter."

A Correction

An error occurred in the article "The DX Tape Measure" in the March issue. In the formula at the bottom of the second column on page 47 the figure 9.70193 should have been shown as the sum of the three logs above it. The line to indicate addition was misplaced.

BYE BYE PURTY BABY

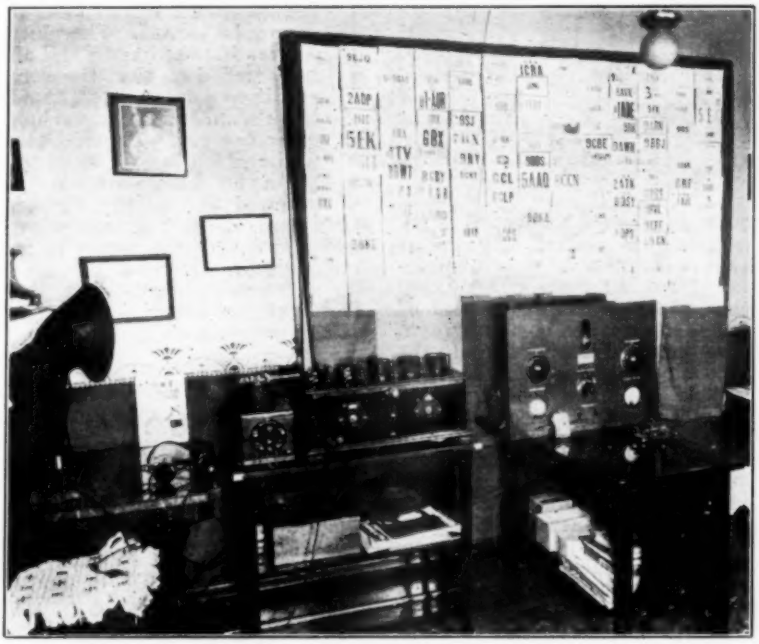
8DPO

This Station is Built for the Future

MOST amateur transmitting sets are constructed around a particular size of tube without any thought of an increase in power in the future. In many cases this is thought to be necessary as the man wants to get a set on the air with the smallest expenditure of money. However, if it is desirable to increase power at a later date, the cost is usually considerably more than it would be had the original parts been designed to work at the higher potentials and currents. These points were kept in mind and while the transmitter at 8DPO was primarily built to use a pair of UX-210s, the parts were so chosen that it would only be necessary to shift to larger tube sockets and a higher voltage plate transformer to use a pair of 50 watters.

The tuned-grid tuned-plate oscillatory circuit was chosen because it is stable in operation and easily adjusted. The two tubes are in a back-to-back or full-wave self-rectified arrangement which gives a pleasing note that is easily picked up by the receiving operator and does not become wearying if one has to copy it for a lengthy period of time.

The oscillatory circuit, filament and plate transformers, and keying relay are all mounted upon the panel and baseboards. It is only necessary to run the 110-volt a.c. leads to binding posts provided for them, hook a key and battery to the relay and clip the antenna onto the plate inductance in order to put the set in operation.

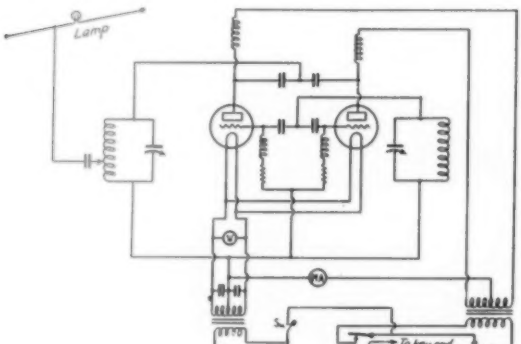


A VIEW OF 8DPO

The transmitter is located on a separate table from the receivers. This table also holds the key and writing utensils. On the other table holding the receiver is the Bosch "B" supply and a General Radio wavemeter.

The plate and grid tuning condensers are National double spaced units having a maximum capacity 450 μμfds. The plate and grid blocking condensers are R.C.A. type number UC-1846 and have a capacity of approximately 36 μμfds. Four of these are necessary and they are mounted in pairs on small stands. These, together with the tube sockets, r.f. chokes, and filament by-pass condensers are mounted on a small shelf which fits between the two tuning condensers. The two filament by-pass con-

densers which are Sangamo receiving type are mounted just beneath the tube sockets which are above the filament lighting transformer. They are of 2000 μμfd. capacity each. The various connecting leads are, therefore, quite short and solidly mounted.



The plate and grid chokes are similar in construction and consist of approximately 175 turns of No. 30 d.s.c. wire wound on a one-inch bakelite tube. Only two of these chokes are visible in the photograph, the other two being located behind the plate and grid stopping condensers. It is always advisable to make the two grid chokes of exactly the same electrical constants unless some arrangement is provided whereby the chokes may be tuned. The same applies to the plate chokes although a difference in them will not be as damaging. In the absence of electrical measurements it is advisable to make them as near to being identical from a mechanical standpoint as can be done practically. If the chokes differ greatly, the output for the two tubes will not be similar and the note will be poor. It may also cause the wave to be broad and of an interfering nature. Of course, it is quite possible to have trouble of this nature if the tubes are not closely enough matched as to their electrical characteristics.

The inductances are made of quarter-inch copper tubing that has been heavily silver plated. The two coils for a band are similar in all respects. For the 40-meter band the coils are of four turns and are three inches in diameter. The two stems of the coils which fit into the clamps that hold them in place on the condensers are approximately five inches long. The 20-meter coils are of three turns each, their diameter and the length of their stems being the same as the 40-meter coils. The coils are firmly fastened to the condensers by means of brass fittings which are mounted on the condensers themselves.

One of these fittings takes the form of a heavy brass strap that is held by the tie rods which support the stator plates of the condenser. These tie rods are run out the back of the condenser as far as their length will allow so that the strap will be a satisfactory distance from the endplate and the screws holding the pieces of insulating material in place. The upper end of the strap holds a collar into which the end of the stem of the coils fits. This collar may be clamped tightly around the coil stem by means of a simple locking arrangement. A piece of rod is threaded at one end and its other end is turned at right angles to act as a handle by which it may be turned. The side of the collar nearest the handle end of the screw, is threaded so that the screw may be run in and out of it. The other side of the clamp has a larger hole that will clear the rod. The rod terminates in a nut which is kept from turning on it by a bit of solder. As the rod is screwed out of the threaded side of the clamp, the nut pulls against the other side and causes the clamp to contract. It can, therefore, be made to grip the stem of the coil very tightly giving an excellent electrical contact, providing the surfaces are thoroughly clean.

A LOOK AT THE 'WORKS'

Note the simple though effective arrangement used to hold the coils in place. The apparatus is mounted in a compact manner at the same time leaving plenty of space for getting at the various parts. The filament transformer is located at the center of the baseboard and the plate transformer and keying relay are at opposite sides of it.

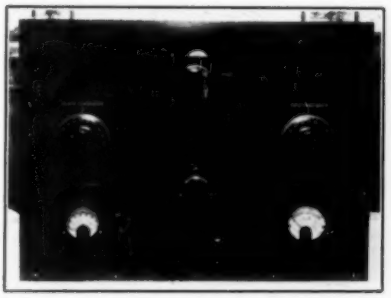
The other clamp is fastened to one of the rods which holds the condenser frame together. It is really two clamps similar to the one described above. One of these clamps to the rod on the condenser frame and the other holds the coil stem. The proper relative positions of the two clamps to fit a given coil may be obtained by sliding the clamp on the support rod of the

condenser frame either backwards or forwards to a point where the coil is in its correct position. In this manner it is possible to use coils varying widely in their number of turns without it being necessary to vary the spacing between turns to make them all of a uniform length.

Separate grid leaks and condensers are used for the tubes which help in obtaining stable operation. It is possible that trouble may be encountered in operating tubes in a full-wave self-rectified arrangement which is due to the generation of parasitic oscillations of a very high frequency. The effect usually shows up in the form of excessive heating of the plates, erratic operation with varying output or it may be indicated by an inability to obtain or hold a smooth note. A remedy that is, in most cases, quite effective is to insert a center-tapped choke in the circuit at the point where the two grid circuits and the lead to the grid inductance connect. The outer terminals of the choke are connected to the leads from the grids of the tubes and the center terminal goes to the grid circuit inductance. Currents flowing from the center to the two grids will generate fields that oppose each other thereby giving a non-inductive effect while currents tending to flow from one grid to the other meet with the full impeding effect of the choke. For 20 and 40 meters such a choke may consist of about twenty or twenty-five turns of wire on a ⅜ or ½-inch form. The size of the wire is not very important. Double-cotton covering would be useful as it would give sufficient spacing between turns without requiring special precautions in the winding to obtain this result. It is also possible to use resistors in the grid leads to prevent parasitic oscillations. However, the chokes are inexpensive and do the job in a satisfactory manner.

A 300-watt, 750-volt Acme transformer supplies power to the plates and the filaments are excited by an R.C.A. 150-watt affair. An Allen-Bradley radiostat is inserted in the 110-volt line to the primary of the latter and allows the filament voltage to be kept at the proper value as indicated by a Jewell 0-15 volt a.c. meter. Both transformer primaries are in series with a single-pole toggle switch. A pilot light behind a red bullseye is a positive indication as to when the power is on. The normal plate current is between 110 and 130 milliamperes as registered on a 0-150 Jewell milliammeter.

A pony telegraph relay is used for keying. It is inserted in the primary circuit of the plate transformer as this position will give less trouble from key clicks than will keying in the center tap or negative high voltage leads. Excessive arcing at the contacts may be prevented by shunting them with a half mike condenser in series with a resistance. The value of the resistance may be between fifty and two-thousand ohms and can be determined by experimentation alone. If any trouble is had with key clicks, an adjustment of this resistor will usually help matters considerably. The key itself is connected in series with a six-volt storage battery and the relay winding thereby being entirely isolated from the higher voltage circuits.



WHAT APPEARS ON THE PANEL OF THE TRANSMITTER

The toggle switch just below the knob of the Radiostat is in the primary circuit of both transformers and is, therefore, the main switch controlling the power supply to the set. The bullseye next to it indicates whether or not the power is turned on. The hole through which the tube is viewed is large enough so that one could get a full view of the plate of a 203-A were that type used.

The 39-meter antenna used with the transmitter is of the Hertz type. It is approximately sixty-four feet long and thirty-five feet high and is supported by two telephone poles that are used for masts. At the exact center of the antenna there is a ten-watt thirty-two volt Mazda lamp. The feeder line, which is a single wire, is taken off at a point that is exactly halfway between the lamp and one end of the antenna. This feeder may be twenty-five or one hundred twenty-five feet long without effecting the wavelength of the system. Pyrex insulation is employed throughout and the feeder enters the house through bowl insulators and connects to the feeder series condenser which can be seen to the left of the lead-in insulator. This condenser is a UC-1803 unit of 25 μμfd. capacity.

There is also a 19.5-meter Hertz which is almost 32 feet long and the same height as the 39-meter one. Its current indicating and feed system is closely equivalent to that of the larger antenna. A switch located just outside of the window may be thrown to connect the 19.5- or 39-meter antenna to the set. The same lead-in through the wall is, therefore, used for both systems. No ground connection is used on either wave.

(Concluded on page 42)

The UX-250—CX-350 Tube

THE very excellent little CX-350—UX-250 tube is the unhappy victim of more hard luck than the heroine in an old-fashioned serial movie. Madhouse rumors have surrounded it for 6 months, and now its own folks are not agreeing on the story they will tell in announcing it. As if that isn't enough the samples have come through with such amazing slowness that *QST* even at this date has been compelled to go out and borrow some from a good friend in order to have some chance of finding out just what to believe.

THAT FAMOUS "25-WATT" RATING

The grapevine telegraph was busy for many months announcing the 250 as a "25-watt, 200-volt tube". *That* at least can be knocked on the head at once. The 250 is so far from being a 25-watt tube *at 200 volts* that it has little (if any) advantage over the 171 at that plate voltage.

The next question is, 'Is it *ever* a 25-watt tube?' As to that, we will tell the story as it has been shown us, after which your guess will be as good as another's.

A. The rumors made it a 25-watt tube.

B. The R.C.A mimeod release says, "When used as a transmitting tube the UX-250 is rated at 25 watts as against the 7.5-watt rating of the UX-210".

C. Consideration of the amplifier ratings and of the structure of the tube made it seem that perhaps the typist had hit the wrong key in cutting the stencil.

D. In response to our questions, R.C.A. cannot stand such high temperatures. On the other hand it is larger. Cancelling these things against each other one arrives at the conclusion that the 250 ought to be able to stand about twice the plate dissipation of the 210. Rough tests seemed to show that a pair of 210 tubes in parallel were a bit more than equivalent to a 250.

All of this suggests that the typist should have hit the "1" key and made the rating "15 watts", unless the idea is to rerate the other tubes of the line, which might not be a bad idea at that, the present ratings being ultra-conservative as compared to the foreign tubes we have used. Certainly, with high-efficiency circuits it is possible to obtain more than rating from all of the older tubes of the R.C.A. line.

Meanwhile, whatever the proper rating may be, the UX-250 is a fine little oscillator, even if such activities are not approved by its makers!

AS AN AMPLIFIER

In table A, the figures for the UX-210 are taken from standard information of R.C.A. and the figures for the 250 are taken from the same release which gave the 25-watt oscillator rating, and which may therefore need some later adjustment. The bracketed figures are those of the 210.

TABLE A

COMPARISON OF UX-210 AND UX-250 AS AMPLIFIERS. BRACKETED VALVES REFER TO 210

Plate Voltage	250	350	425	450
Negative Grid Bias	(18) 45	(27) 63	(35) —— (——)	84
Plate Current	(12) 28	(18) 45	(22) —— (——)	55
Mutual Conductance	(1330) 1800	(1500) 2000	(1500) —— (——)	2100
Mu.	(7.5) 3.8	(7.6) 3.8	(7.7) —— (——)	3.8
Max undistorted output (milliwatts)	(340) 900	(925) 2350	(1540) —— (——)	4650
Fil. Volts	(7.5) 7.5			
Fil. Amp.	(1.25) 1.25			
Ht.	(5-9/16") 6-1/4"			
Dia.	(2-3 16") 2-11/16"			
Base	Same -UX Std.			

says in a letter, "No information has been given as to oscillator ratings of the UX-250. This tube is, in fact, not recommended for use in transmitting circuits, contrary to information given out by various newspapers."

About the only choice that leaves, is to try manufacturing some information from comparisons with the 210 and from trying the tube. The plate of the 250 is of a less refractory metal than that of the 210 and

AS AN OSCILLATOR

With the incomplete data at hand oscillator comparisons must be made indirectly. Referring back to the UX-210 we take

(Continued on Page 38)

Keying Master-Oscillator Circuits

By Beverly Dudley*

IN keying master-oscillator circuits we have the choice of keying (1) the oscillator, (2) the amplifier, or (3) both the amplifier and the oscillator.

If the oscillator is keyed, there is a possibility that key clicks will be present in the emitted wave. A further disadvantage in keying the oscillator is the fact that the wave is not as steady as if the oscillator were kept running continuously. This unsteady state or creeping, may change the emitted frequency as much as several hundred cycles. Each time the key goes down and the tube heats its elements expand and change the frequency of the emitted signal. The *single* advantage of keying the oscillator in master-oscillator circuits is that keying is positive.

Keying the amplifier has the advantage that the oscillator does not creep, and the signal is consequently easier to read. Key clicks are apt to be present when keying the amplifier but do not seem quite as pronounced as when keying the oscillator. The disadvantage of most methods of keying the oscillator is that some energy is radiated from the oscillator[1] even when the key is in the up position.

Keying both the amplifier and the oscillator makes for definite action, but key

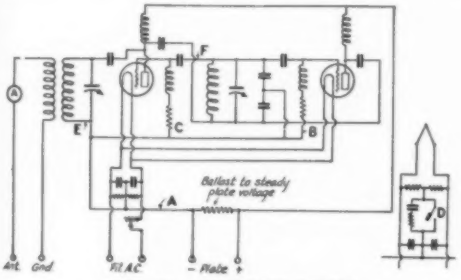


FIGURE 1. KEYING TESTS

clicks are often present, and the arrangement has the further disadvantage of creeping.

Key clicks may of course be eliminated, or their deleterious effects greatly reduced, through the use of a key thump filter. In keying a small, and low power master oscillator circuit, it was desired to (1) secure definite and positive keying action, (2) eliminate key clicks, or reduce thir effects to a negligible value, and (3) to accomplish keying with a medium of apparatus.

A study was made as shown in Fig. 1. By keying in the negative side of the plate supply (A) both the oscillator and the amplifier were very effectively keyed but key

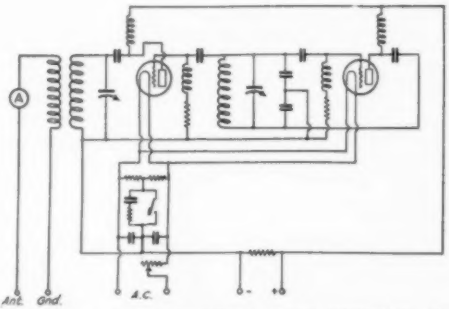


FIGURE 2. THE CENTER TAP METHOD OF FIG. 1 AS USED AT 9BR

It will be noticed that in this circuit and the one of Fig. 3 the amplifier is not "neutralized". This has nothing to do with the keying method and will be explained in a later paper.

clicks were very pronounced and a key thump filter would have been necessary for operation. If possible a key thump filter was to be eliminated to fulfill condition (3) named above.

The grid circuit of the oscillator was keyed by placing the key at the point B. Action was definite and sure. Key clicks were not as bad as when keying in position A. In both positions A and B, the oscillator had a tendency to creep, and while this was not bad when sending dots, the frequency and power output varied noticeably when sending long dashes and this method of keying was eliminated for this reason.

The key was next inserted at C in the grid circuit of the amplifier tube. The keying was found to be rather erratic. Furthermore, a considerable portion of the full power of the transmitter was being radiated when the key was up, and it was not found possible to set the neutralizing capacity to such a value as to cut the antenna current down to zero without producing a strong tendency of the amplifier to oscillate. If the neutralizing capacity was adjusted to prevent the amplifier from oscillating, the antenna current was about 10% of its full value even with the key up. If the neutralizing capacity was adjusted to cut the antenna current to zero, the am-

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1. That is to say some power from the oscillator reaches the antenna by accidental coupling even when the amplifier is not working. This happens in practically all oscillator-amplifier transmitters though the operator frequently does not know it.—Tech. Ed.

plifier was nearly always found to oscillate or was found to be unstable. I do not understand just why this should occur.

In playing around with different keying methods, we came across the method of "common lead" or "center-tap" keying shown in D. This arrangement effectively stopped both the amplifier and the oscillator without causing objectionable clicks. In fact, key clicks could barely be heard on a three circuit regenerative receiver used for broadcast reception, located three feet from the transmitter. This circuit was used for some time but the wave was found to creep.

By keying at point E, the oscillator was kept warm throughout the entire transmission so that the tendency to creep was eliminated. No key clicks were heard with this arrangement, and in addition, operation was positive, the antenna current being *zero* when the key was up. The key at E is at low potentials, both d.c. and r.f. as the center tap on the filament is usually grounded.

It is not necessary to employ condensers and resistors in shunt with the key in this position. Due to the load of the antenna,

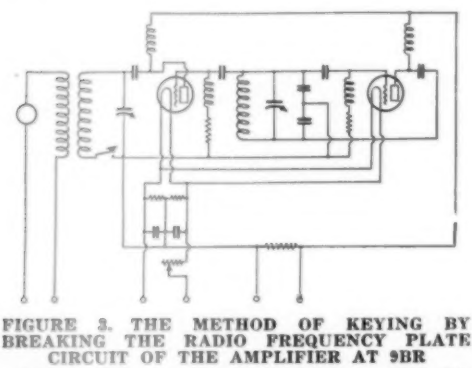


FIGURE 2. THE METHOD OF KEYING BY BREAKING THE RADIO FREQUENCY PLATE CIRCUIT OF THE AMPLIFIER AT 9BR

While probably less suited to high power work this method is thoroughly satisfactory from the standpoint of the receiving operator and the nearby broadcast listener and also has the advantage of not requiring a keying filter.

the frequency of the emitted signal several thousand cycles different than the frequency of oscillations when the oscillator is running idle. However, the transmitter can be adjusted to give the desired emitted wave, and as no power is radiated when the key is up, it does not matter if the oscillator maintains a different frequency when idle than when feeding the antenna.

The key was also inserted at the point F, but due to the capacity of the key and its associated leads, so much r.f. energy was by-passed that keying was impossible.

The keying methods shown at D and E, (Fig. 1) were found to be the best of all the keying systems tried. The keying system shown at D was used for quite a while. The complete circuit using this keying method is shown in Fig. 2. However, the keying system shown at E operated better than position D, and had the advantage of not requiring the use of relays, key thump filters, or other accessory apparatus. The final circuit used is shown in Fig. 3. The final keying system used has the disadvantage of supplying d.c. to the plate of the amplifier at all times. This has never been found objectionable in the case of 210 tubes, but might prove so in the case of larger tubes.

The resistance across the plate supply is simply used to "empty the filter" as a filter having a total inductance of 50 H. and total capacity of 9 mfd. as used here retains its charge a long time.

The UX-250—CX-350 Tube

(Continued from Page 36)

from the Sept., 1926, issue of *QST* some General Electric data to indicate how the amplifier rating and oscillator rating of a tube of this general type may be expected to compare. The following figures are correct for an older type of 210 but the general proportions of the picture may be expected to apply to the present 210 and to the 250.

	As amplifier	As oscillator
Plate volts	425 (max)	350
Plate mils	30 (max)	60
Input watts	12.7	21
Rated safe Plate loss	12	15
Output watts	———	7.5 watts at eff. of 37.5%

Note that the max. amplifier input rating is approximately equal to the max. safe plate loss when used as amplifier (naturally since the plate circuit input is mainly plate loss when the tube is not working for a moment) also that the oscillator plate loss is 5/4 of this.

Referring that to the 250 we have a max. input rating of 55 mils at 450 volts which is 24.8 watts, suggesting a plate dissipation of 24 watts when resting as an amplifier. Following the assumption, we have 5/4 (24) =30 watts plate dissipation as an oscillator which compares nicely with the 2-to-1 result of the rough test mentioned above.

Finally, if we assume the same 37.5% efficiency for this tube as was used in rating the 210 we have an oscillator rating of 15 watts and an input of 42 watts at a plate voltage of ? ? ? and a current of ? ? ?.

All of which is another method of guessing, but arrives at the same result.

—*R. S. K.*

Easy Tuning in the Short-Wave Bands

By F. Austin Lidbury *

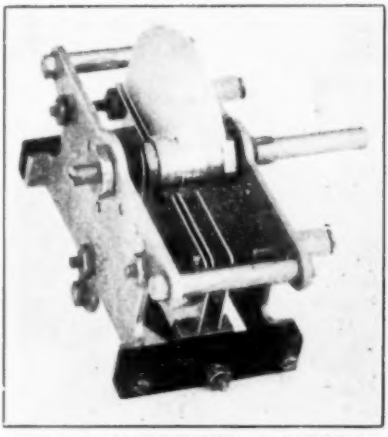
THE increasing use of plug-in-coil receivers brings out the suggestion that those who do not mind using a few extra coils in such receivers can obtain much greater ease of tuning by the use of a condenser in the tuning circuit with a high ratio of minimum to maximum capacity. A condenser which will vary from 25-to 50-μμf (shunted as it is by tube capacity and other capacities of an unavoidable nature) will usually tune a coil of the proper inductance and fairly low distributed capacity over a range equal to one of the short wave bands with a slight but comfortable margin Three properly proportioned coils will therefore cover the 20-, 40- and 80-meter bands respectively; five or six intermediate coils will be necessary to cover the ranges between.

Such a condenser can readily be made from a Cardwell 250 μμf. variable by removing the 1st, 3rd and 5th of the five stator plates, and all but one of the rotor plates. This gives a double-spaced variable of about 25 μμf. To this is added about 25 μμf. of *fixed* capacity[1] by supporting another plate (which is connected to the frame and is therefore equivalent to an additional rotor plate) about 1/16" from the back stator plate, by drilling out the threads from the three holes which will be found on the back end-plate, threading and riveting three 6-32 bolts (from which the heads have been cut) at corresponding places on the extra plate, which is thus held firmly to the back end-plate by 2 nuts (one each side of the end-plate) on each of the bolts. (See photograph.) This gives also an easy method of adjusting the value of the fixed or minimum capacity, by increasing or decreasing the distance of the extra plate from the back stator plate.

WAVEMETER CONDENSER

A condenser which fills the rather severe requirements for use in a wavemeter capable of really accurate work in the higher frequency bands can be made as follows:

Start with a General Instrument Type 51 F—.001 variable condenser. This has 22 rotor plates and 21 stator plates. Counting from the "panel" end, remove all but the 2nd, 5th, 8th, 11th, 14th, 17th and 20th of the stator plates: and all but the 1st, 4th and 7th of the rotor plates. If you reassembled the condenser at this stage there would be 7 fixed plates and 3 movable plates, one outside and two meshing with the front fixed plates. It is now necessary to provide, between the remaining fixed plates, four plates which, though grounded like the rotor plates, are not attached to the rotor and remain "in," whatever the position of the rotor. This is done by so shaping four flat brass plates that (while having ample clearance from the slotted metal pieces to which the stator plates are attached, as well as clearance for the shaft) they each have three projecting arms which can be fastened to the two top and center bottom hexagonal rods which separate the end plates of the condenser. These should then be firmly fixed in positions exactly between the five remaining rear stator plates, preferably by slotting the hexagonal rods referred to and soldering the brass plates in position. You now have, on reassembling, a condenser with seven insulated stator plates and seven grounded plates, of which four are permanently and immovably "in" and three (attached to the rotor) variable. On reassembling, care should be taken to tighten up all bolts thoroughly: preferably they should then be soldered in position.



THE RECONSTRUCTED CARDWELL CONDENSER

The grounded fixed plate can be set at various distances from the insulated stator.

A condenser so prepared has the following properties all of which are desirable in a

*"Experimenters' Section, A.R.R.L., Box 619, Niagara Falls, New York.

1. There is a very general idea that the goodness of a tuner is determined by the smallness of the tuning condenser and that a very high L/C ratio proves that the tuner is excellent. There is room for argument on this point because the story isn't all told by L and C; we must also consider the R of the coil, which goes up as L goes up. See Glenn H. Browning's "Rating Circuit Resistance," page 42 of *QST* for December, 1925.—Tech. Ed.

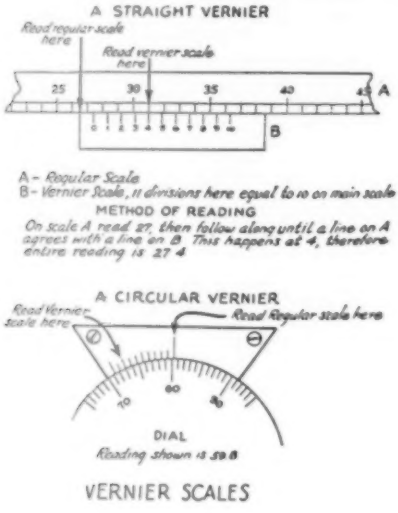
wavemeter for precise work at higher frequencies:

(1) Rigidity of construction and absence of wabble at shaft bearings. The extremely wide spacing further assists the maintenance of constant and reproducible values of capacity at a given setting.

(2) Good electrical characteristics.

(3) Such a high ratio of minimum to maximum capacity that a suitable inductance will cover but one of the amateur wave bands with a slight leeway at each end.

In the latter respect a wavemeter built with such a condenser differs radically from those generally in use, which cover with each



VERNIER SCALES

coil such an enormous frequency range that close tuning is impractical. A wavemeter built along the lines of that described in the Bureau of Standards Letter Circular 185, but using a condenser such as described above, has a useful frequency range with each coil of radio approximately 1:1.16; thus the 40-meter coil covers a range from 37.4 to 43.4 meters. Very sharp tuning is possible, and by using a "vernier,"[2] readings can be reproduced to 1/10 of a division of 100-scale dial, or somewhere in the neighborhood of .01%. This is a considerably higher degree of accuracy than under present conditions an *absolute* calibration can be obtained for. It is not higher, however, than will be found desirable, and necessary next year.

2. The word "vernier" is here used in its earlier (and more correct) sense, i.e., that of a device for reading tenths of scale divisions by means of a stationary scale which has 10 divisions, each of which is 9/10 of the length of a division of the moving scale. The 10 divisions of the fixed scale therefore cover 9 divisions of the moving scale. The device is familiar from its use on micrometer calipers and surveyor's instruments.—Tech. Ed.

Financial Statement

BY order of the Board of Directors the following statement of the income and disbursements of the American Radio Relay League for the fourth quarter of 1927 is published for the information of the membership.

K. B. WARNER Secretary.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENSES FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED DEC. 31, 1927.

REVENUE

Advertising sales, QST	$18,844.38	
Newsdealer sales	17,511.18	
Handbook sales	3,456.81	
Handbook advertising sales	1,297.50	
Dues and subscriptions	9,515.01	
Back numbers, etc.	758.19	
Emblems	77.31	
Interest earned, bank deposits	111.22	
Cash discounts earned	366.05	$51,937.65
Deduct:		
Returns and allowances	6,692.93	
Provision for newsdealer returns	2,324.71	
Discount 2% for cash	337.72	
Exchange and collections	10.65	9,366.01
Net Revenue		42,571.64

EXPENSES

Publication expenses, QST	15,745.25	
Publication expenses, Handbook	2,783.30	
Salaries and commissions	16,650.33	
Forwarding expenses	735.58	
Telegraph, telephone and postage	1,241.17	
Office supplies and general expenses	2,194.90	
Rent, light and heat	933.93	
Traveling expenses	1,113.46	
Depreciation of furniture and equipment	235.17	
Bad debts written off	278.60	
Communications Dept. field expenses	104.90	
Total Expenses		42,016.59
Net Gain from Operations		$ 555.05

Strays

If you work a station signing okMNX don't write in and tell us you've snagged a new one. His QRA won't be worth having because it will be some non-existent place in Africa, Siberia or what have you. Several stations have been "worked" by okMNX and as near as we can make out it is the call used by members of Barney Google's Billy-Goat Club.

We were mighty pleased to hear that John M. Clayton who is well known to readers of *QST* has recently been appointed as secretary to the Institute of Radio Engineers succeeding Dr. Alfred N. Goldsmith who is now president of the Institute. Hearty congratulations from all at hdqs. go to J. M. C. on his advance.

A Portable Receiver

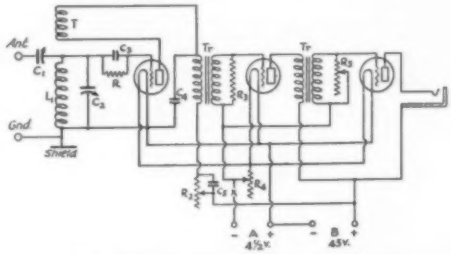
By James J. Lamb*

THE major points considered in the design and construction of the receiver were that it should be sturdy and compact, self-contained, totally shielded, and adaptable to use with a short-wave r. f. amplifier or super het.

The panel is of ¼ inch hard rubber stock, 7 by 12 inches in size and backed with aluminum shielding 1/16 inch thick. The hard rubber was first marked and drilled for instruments to be mounted and then this panel was used for the template in drilling the aluminum shield. The holes in the shielding were drilled sufficiently large to pass all shafts without contact with the exception of the tuning condenser shaft bearing, which is grounded. Mica paper insulation was used to insulate the shell of the regeneration control resistor, the shell of the volume control resistor, the filament switch, the filament rheostat and the phone jack. Empire cloth or similar sheet insulation material would be equally serviceable.

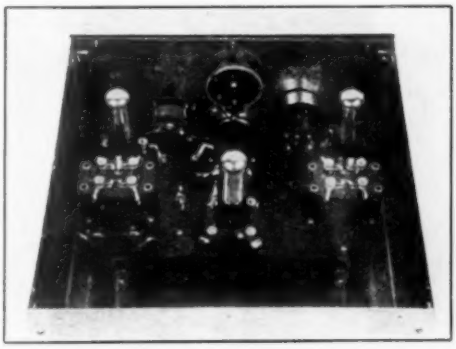
The sub-panel is mounted on Benjamin aluminum brackets, and carries on its top the inductance socket, tube sockets and audio transformers. Bolted to the back of the sub-panel brackets is a hard rubber strip carrying the binding posts and antenna series condenser.

The circuit is quite conventional, and embodies the features recommended by the Technical Staff of *QST* in recent issues. The plug-in inductances are wound on UX tube bases, and an UX socket is used as a mounting. Regeneration control is by means of a Frost 50,000-ohm maximum variable resistor, shunted by a .25-μfd. fixed condenser to eliminate any tendency to scratching noises.



THE DIAGRAM WITH CONSTANTS

C1 50-μμfd General Radio miniature variable used in series with antenna.
C2 Same as C1, used to tune L1
C3 100-μμfd Sangamo mica grid condenser.
C4 Sangamo 1000-μμfd mica bypass condenser.
C5 .25-μfd Tobe fixed condenser.
R1 5-meg. gridleak.
R2 50,000-ohm Frost rheostat for regeneration control.
R3 1-meg gridleak for preventing fringe howl.
R4 20-ohm Yaxley Filament rheostat.
R5 500,000-ohm Frost rheostat used as a gain control.
Tr Stromberg-Carlson audio transformers. National dials used.



REAR VIEW TO SHOW INTERIOR ARRANGEMENT

Four sockets are provided, three for tubes and one for the tuning coils. The batteries have been removed to expose the apparatus.

The first audio transformer has a 1 megohm resistance shunted across its secondary to eliminate fringe howl, and this it does with no loss of signal volume. This resistor may have to be of lower value with some transformers of different make or type. The second audio transformer has its secondary shunted by a Frost variable resistor having a maximum resistance of 500,000 ohms, and this serves as a volume control of infinite variation, being not only useful in controlling signal volume, but also in attaining a more favorable signal to static and background ratio on weak signals.

The cabinet is made of 1/16 inch aluminum sheet, and is 12 inches wide, 12 inches deep and 7 inches in height. The corners are formed of pieces of the aluminum stock bent in the form of right angles, and the pieces forming the panel shield, sides, bottom and back bolted to these angles. The top is made of a sheet 12 by 12 inches, with angles bolted to the under side so as to fit snugly against the sides of the cabinet when the top is in place. The top is not hinged, and is therefore completely and quickly removable.

*3CEI, ex9CEI, care Dr. James J. Cahill, 2607 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.

The set uses three tubes of the 199 type, and the requisite dry-cell A battery and 45 volt B battery are contained in the cabinet.

In operation, the receiver "handles" very well, having no body-detuning effects or noises from the variable condenser and regeneration control. The variation of the regeneration control has no detuning effect on the signal, and the regeneration control has been found very satisfactory on the reception of phone signals.

FRONT VIEW OF THE SET WITH BATTERIES IN PLACE

Everything is ready for reception except the antenna, which is simply a length of small magnet wire that can be taken down readily, wound up and dropped into the pocket or the set. The left National dial controls the regeneration, the right one the tuning. The upper rheostat controls the filament, the lower one the gain in the audio system. The filament switch is at the lower right and the phone jack at the lower lift.

The coils are wound on ordinary UX tube bases. Those that have been made so far are as follows, all wound with No. 28 D.S.C.

Wavelength range	Tuned coil (grid input)	Tickler
43.5—28.5	11 x ¼	9¼
17.5—26	6	6
10 meter band	3¼	5¼

The tuned, or grid input or "secondary" (there is no primary coil so this name is hardly appropriate) coil is in each case the upper one, the tickler being nearest the base. Longer forms may be used with the same plug-in arrangement and go into the broadcast band.

The outer carrying case is an ordinary hinged one made for traveling.

8DPO

(Continued from page 35)

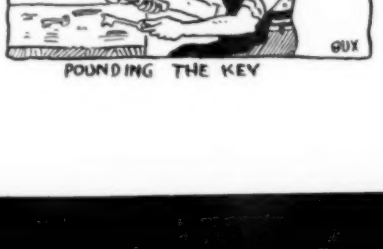
The receiver is of the popular type using Aero Coils and capacitive control of oscillation. The plate voltage is obtained from a Bosch "B" supply and it is found that the knob which controls the detector voltage may be advantageously used as a control of oscillation. It helps greatly in "building up" weak signals. A ground connection to a cold water pipe is used on the receiver. An antenna that is 135 feet long has been found to be the best that has been tried here for receiving.

The station which is located at 136-11th Street, Warwood, Wheeling, W. Va., is the property of Mr. Ross J. Arrick. It is operated by him and Mr. John F. Niess and was constructed by 2AMB located at Woodbridge, N. J.

Strays

9CGY had a lot of trouble getting a d. c. note from his transmitter and, after trying everything else he could think of, discovered that what was needed was an adjustment of the center tap of the filament transformer. He finds now that he can change the note from r. a. c. to d. c. just by shifting the contactor on the potentiometer shunted across the filament transformer. Perhaps such a stunt might help some of the notes one hears on the air; it certainly couldn't do any harm to them.

Overheard at the local BCL club, "Well, Sir! I put a lot of thumb tacks along my aerial—I don't know why I did it—but—ad nauseam."—5CO.



POUNDING THE KEY

Variable A-, B- and C-Power From D.C. Mains

By F. I. Anderson*

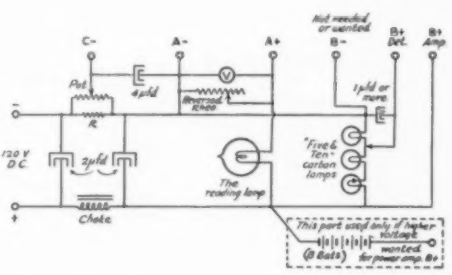
DIRECT current supply is available in large areas of many cities and towns, and since the system of distribution smooths it out very nearly flat, it isn't much of a job to take out the residual hum. The beauty of it is that it will furnish A, B and C-power for receiving sets at practically no cost, which (being almost something for nothing) should appeal to the ham. I give below the hook-up I have been using in New York City for the past year.

The diagram is self-explanatory. My choke is an Amertran 418, which will carry 3 amps without appreciable drop. I use "five-and-ten" carbon lamps (115 volts) in series for the divider circuit, from which the B voltages are drawn. Variable resistances may be used instead.

The rheostat controlling the A voltage is reversed, because it is used as a by-pass. The more current is by-passed through the rheostat, the lower the voltage in the tubes, and vice versa. Take an ordinary rheostat (say of 50 or 60 ohms) and mount it backwards, so that when you turn it "on" (to the right) you really turn it "off"—if you know what I mean! The rheostat and voltmeter are both, of course, in parallel with the filaments.

Your reading lamp is used to trim the voltage for the filaments. Since we only take away 5 volts for the filaments, the reading lamp doesn't know the difference, and we continue to use the lamp for the purpose for which it was intended. Of course if you listen in in daylight, the reading lamp is so much waste; but at night the radio beneficiently furnishes light for nothing, or the reading lamp beneficiently furnishes radio power for nought; as you please. The size of your reading lamp—this being really a check-valve on amps—depends on the size of your set. You can figure exactly, by the IR formula. Allow approximately 32 watts (at 120 volts) per quarter-amp tube or equivalent. Thus, 4 201A's and 1 112 equal 6 tubes, and take 192 watts. A 200-watt lamp will do the trick, the rheostat taking up the slack. Or use a 150-watt lamp and a 40-watt lamp in parallel, and dispense with rheostat and filament voltmeter altogether. I have not used mine in months.

The C voltage is taken off the IR drop of a resistance in the negative leg, next to the fuse plug. I use a burnt out heater unit for the resistance. It is adjusted to 5 ohms, and is shunted by a potentiometer, and a 4μfd. fixed condenser. This latter may be low voltage and cheap. I use a 907 Dubilier and find it quite good enough. For several C voltages of varying values, which we always need, use several potentiometers. Since all the A and B current



passes through this resistance, it is simple enough to design the C resistance for your own needs. In the above case, 1½ amps passing through 5 ohms give us an IR drop of 7½ volts. Your potentiometer takes what it wants of this. As Kruse brought out in his article on eliminators in Feb., 1926, *QST*, a mutual C voltage has a compensating effect on hum, since grid bucks plate.

If you want to use 171's, you will need more C bias—always at the expense of B voltage, remember. To get it, trim your heater element to the correct resistance. These heater elements can be bought new and entire on the sidewalk stores for 50 cents, and contain about 20 ohms of nichrome wire. As you trim C volts off B, you can build up B again by adding B battery blocks in series on the B end. Since this battery block is used, and only partially, for the last tube only, it makes a very economical arrangement. If you are a brave man and possess an electrician's license, go down in the cellar and get hold of the other side of the Edison three-wire system, with its 240 volts, for your higher B voltage on the last tube. This of course will require another filter system.

I have been using tubes a whole year with this hook-up which speaks well for voltage regulation. Occasionally we hear a hum, when their commutators get dirty or rough, but usually it is almost "pure d. c." Since you can get any voltage you want, up to 120, on the filament end, it makes a handy re-activator, if your thoughts run in that direction.

There is no minus B tap, this being taken

(Continued on Page 45)

*663 Lexington Ave., New York City.

Experimenters' Section Report

PROBLEM R-12, existing quiescently for so long on account of the limitations imposed on it by three electrode tubes, has, since the advent of the UX-222, bloomed forth in all its glory. Experimenters' Section Members have been quick to grasp the possibilities offered by the new tube and we are able to present the report and deductions of one of them—the ever-active Lidbury.

The UX-222 as a Short-Wave Amplifier

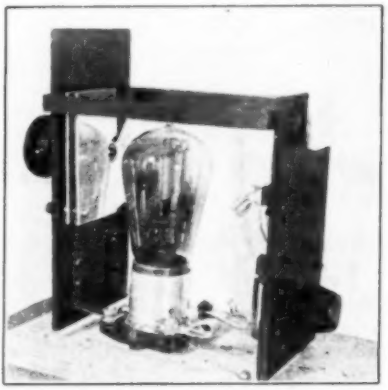
By F. A. Lidbury*

A NUMBER of measurements of voltage amplification with the UX-222 at frequencies between 3 and 18 megacycles has been carried out at this station. It is not believed that the method and detailed results would interest enough readers to warrant publication, but a discussion of the general results is likely to be of service to those who wish to use this tube as a short-wave amplifier. The tube with its associated plate circuit was of course thoroughly shielded, and all leads by-passed and choked; separate B batteries were also used. The method consisted in feeding the grid with an approximately constant voltage (about .25 volts) and measuring the output by a tube voltmeter. A tuning condenser of about 75 picofarads shunted the plug-in inductances in the plate circuit of the 222.

It is found that; (1), Amplifications of nearly 10 are obtainable in the 20-meter band and of over 20 in the 80-meter band, using ordinarily good receiver coils. (2), Quality of coils being equal, the amplification increases with the amount of inductance, and roughly as the square root of the inductance. (3), Most coils show an almost flat amplification factor over the tuning range of about 1 octave. (4), Improving the coil by the use of heavier wire than usual, properly spaced, and so on, increases the amplification factor; but a very considerable improvement in coil gives only a moderate improvement in amplification as compared with an ordinarily good coil. The use of a very poor coil, on the other hand, violently reduces the amplification. (5), Slightly higher amplifications are observed on a tube voltmeter using plate current characteristic (high negative bias) than on one using grid current characteristic, (grid leak to positive filament). The small difference will probably not compensate for the considerably greater sensitivity of the latter type of detector, in use.

*8BAG, 33 Sugar St., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

As the measurements in question were done on a tube voltmeter, it is a question as to how far the results can be applied to an oscillating detector. Measurements, at least reliable ones, under such conditions would be much more difficult to carry out. How the impedance of the tuned circuit in the plate of the 222, looked at from that tube, would be affected, if at all, by setting the detector into which it feeds, and whose tuned grid circuit it constitutes, into oscillation, is an interesting subject of speculation on which it would be useful to get the opinions of some theoretical sharks. Insofar as the present results may apply to those conditions, the first clear conclusion would be to use as large an inductance and as small a tuning capacity as possible, both of course of the best possible quality. As usual there is an unfortunate inherent limit. There is a high plate-to-ground capacity in the 222; of the order of 15 picofarads. This is in shunt with the tuning condenser, so also

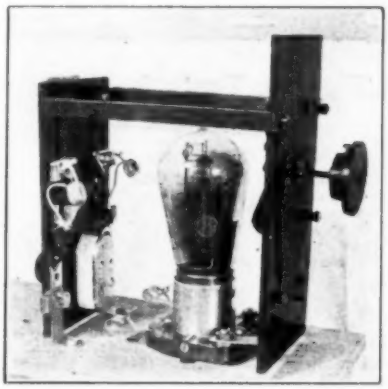


THE LATEST 5-METER LOW-POWER TRANSMITTER AT 8CMP, STATION OF DR. E. C. WOODRUFF, DIRECTOR, ATLANTIC DIVISION

In this view the tuned circuit may be seen. It consists of the tuning condenser on the farther support together with the single turn formed by the two copper strips connecting the uprights at the top. The end of the strips nearest the reader are connected by the micadon stopping condenser, to one side of which the plate supply is connected and from the other side of which the adjustable grid leak goes to filament. The plate and grid of the tube are connected across the variable condenser, thus giving the usual ultraudion circuit with excellent mechanical rigidity.

is the grid-filament capacity of the detector tube, and all the stray capacities of the wiring, sockets, bases, etc., between the plate of the 222 and the grid of the detector. All told, we have a minimum capacity of something like 25 picofarads, which is inherent in the circuit, and can be reduced very little

by such devices as debasing the tube and paying very careful attention to stray capacities. It will be well, however, to select a tuning condenser with an extremely small minimum capacity, and build inductances so



VIEW FROM OTHER END OF THE 8CMP 5-METER TRANSMITTER

This view shows plate feed terminal and adjustable grid leak connections to the "stopping" end of the tuned circuit, also grid and filament connections to the "tuning" end on the nearer upright.

that they tune to the lowest desired wavelength with plates "all out". The maximum capacity of the condenser will be determined by the range desired, but at higher wavelengths a better amplification will be obtained by using a larger coil than by using the same coil with a large tuning condenser. The writer hazards the guess that much of the disappointment which has been expressed by amateurs who have tried without much success to use the tube as a short-wave amplifier is due to an improper L/C ratio; to too large C and much too small L.

While the coil should be as good as reasonably possible, over-fussiness in its construction will scarcely repay the trouble. A puzzling thing about the writer's measurements was the flat amplification frequency characteristic obtained on most coils. The answer became clear when one of his receiver coils was compared with; (a), a similar coil of much heavier wire (No. 12) and (b), one of much finer wire (No. 36). All these coils tuned from about 25 to 50 m. The receiver coil (No. 22 wire) gave a factor varying little from 11.5 over that range; the No. 12 wire had a factor of 14.5 at the highest wavelength, which *diminished* to 13 at the bottom; the No. 36 wire had a factor of only 2.6 at the top, and increased to 5 at 25 meters. This increase with frequency is what would ordinarily be expected from any given coil-condenser combination, if that combination were all that entered into the question, but the other capacities mentioned in the last paragraph enter into the argument more and more as the value of the tuning condenser is reduced. The principal of these is the plate to shield-grid capacity of the amplifier tube, (with which can be lumped the grid-filament capacity of the detector). This is connected to the inductance through the tube lead-in wires, which are *not* the kind of material we should choose when we are trying to obtain a resistanceless resonant circuit! The more our tuning condenser is "out", the more of the circulating current is compelled to travel over these resistances, and this circumstance neutralizes the increased amplification one would expect with a given coil-condenser combination as one reduced the variable condenser with increase of frequency. (If your coil is so bad that its resistance is larger than that of the tube leads, you get the increased amplification with frequency: but in such cases of course the amplification is comparatively small.) The limitations imposed by this circumstance are likely to become so serious at waves much shorter than 20 meters as to render 222 amplication a practical impossibility, unless Kruse can persuade the R. C. A. to put out a line of tubes with nice fat silver lead-in wires, or something equally good!

Variable A-, B- and C- Power From D. C. Mains

(Continued from Page 43)

care of automatically. Also, no ground is needed on a receiver ordinarily using one. If you do use a ground, be sure and use a fixed condenser, say ½ mike, in series.

Since we want all the inductance we can get in the choke, it will suggest itself to the experimenter to design a special choke in place of resistance R, for the C voltage. This would be killing several birds with one stone. Wind 3 pounds of No. 18 enameled wire on a laminated core 1½ inches square. This should carry 2 amps without running too warm for comfort.

If you run a super het, and your reading lamp is too bright—a 10-tube set might take 320 watts—scatter the lights among several receptacles, always in parallel, of course. If you can't do this, and don't want so much light, use old fashioned carbon lamps.

A SHIELDED, CRYSTAL CONTROLLED UNIT

The Communications Department

F. E. Handy, Communications Manager
1711 Park St., Hartford, Conn.

Ten O. R. S. Commandments

By John J. Hallahan*

I. Thou shalt not forget to report to thy S.C.M. on the 26th day of each month.
II. Thou shalt endeavor to arrange schedules and faithfully keep them.
III. Thou shalt report these schedules to thy Route Manager each month.
IV. Thou shalt place correct and complete address and date on each message.
V. Thou shalt not permit messages to remain on thy hook over 48 hours.
VI. Thou shalt not repeat each word twice unless requested to do so.
VII. Thou shalt use directional CQ when thou hast traffic for QSR.
VIII. Thou shalt keep a file of all messages for at least three months.
IX. Thou shalt use no abbreviations in the text of thy messages.
X. Thou shalt have a good wavemeter and clock in thy station at all times.

*2CP, RM No. N. J.

TRAFFIC BRIEFS

An "original" QSL card found its way in from 1AHV. It's one of the photographic type, and carries a small picture of the transmitter in the upper right corner and of the whole station in the lower left. Connecting these two pictures is a strip containing the call letters. In the upper left corner is a little guy with a big head who sez "Here's what is in my log, OM", and on the opposite corner is the top hunk of an ARRL log sheet, on which he writes the dope on your sigs. It's one of the "must be seen to be appreciated" kind.

— - - -

NclAE has been keeping weekly sked with VCJ at Wakeham Bay, Hudson Straits, and was QSO with VCB at Nottingham Island, Hudson Straits, on 52.5 meters.

KDZ

naKDZ is the call of the present Wilkins Arctic Expedition. 7ABH reports working him, and says KDZ's sigs varied from R7 to 3, icw, on 33.1 meters. 7ABH got the following message during the QSO: "Hr msg fm Fairbanks, Alaska, naKDZ, Mar. 1, 1928—This is the Wilkins Arctic Expedition at Fairbanks Alaska. Pse send word ARRL giving them dope on this contact. Capt. Wilkins arrived Fairbanks last Sunday night. We are testing radio before installing in airplane. It is installed at radio stn WXP. This is Geo. Jnaki operating nw. Pse tell rest of hams down there to listen for us. We vy anxious get reliable contacts arranged."

Operator Maki sends a radiogram from KDZ via 6UE sggesting that traffic for Fairbanks be routed via 6ARD.

Flash! The band between 9.99 and 10.71 meters (30,000-28,000 kc) has been opened to general amateur use by action of the Federal Radio Commission at the request of the A.R.R.L. Now to try 10-meters with some special types of antennas to get it to perform for the real long distance work!

Intelligence Tests for Amateurs

By John A. Bayles, 8AYA*

Question No. 1

8POP has a 5 watter and CQ's 586 times and does not raise a single station. Which of the following should he do? (1) Sell his set. (2) Put in a new grid leak. (3) Send out an SOS. (4) Start calling a few stations. (5) Write a hot letter to *QST* razzing everybody.

Question No. 2

8TOT had a UX-210. He put 2000 volts on the plate. He has not been heard lately. Why not? Underline correct reason: (1) He is in jail. (2) He is putting in a 250 watter. (3) His UX-210 is deceased. (4) He got married. (5) His license expired.

Question No. 3

The BCL living next door to 8MAT has complained about 8MATs key clicks spoiling his music. Which of the following should 8MAT do about it? (1) Tell the BCL to go to Hades. (2) Quit operating from seven to ten PM. (3) Beat up the BCL. (4) Put in a keying filter. (5) Use compensated wave keying.

Question No. 4

9NUT had a good station. He worked all continents on 36 meters. Which of the following reasons explains why he isn't on the air? (1) He moved to Japan. (2) The Electric Co. turned off his juice because he wouldn't pay the bill. (3) He got tired of amateur radio. (4) His license was cancelled for operating off-wave. (5) His key broke down.

Question No. 5

A certain BCL is tired of listening to: "This is the — — hour, sent to you through the courtesy of the — — Co., makers of — —. The orchestra will now play ——, etc., etc." He wants to get into the ham game and realizes he will have to learn a lot before he can get a license. What is he going to do about it? Underline the sentence which explains correctly: (1) Read the *Saturday Evening Post*. (2) Go to college. (3) Subscribe to *QST* and get a copy of *The Radio Amateur's Handbook*. (4) Buy a copy of *Radio News*. (5) Ask some hard-boiled ham to help him.

Question No. 6

8TAP has a 250-watt crystal-controlled set and a Vibroplex. He doesn't seem to get out so well though. One of the following reasons explains correctly why he doesn't. Which one is it? (1) Other stations don't like his call. (2) He has halitosis. (3) His sending is too fast. (4) His sending is too slow. (5) He is never on the air.

*822 Laurel St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

GMD

The Dyott Brazil Expedition has been out for nearly a month. The base station (two 203A's in self rectified Hartley circuit, 1000 volts, 400 cycle plate supply) is expected to be on the air by April 1. During March traffic for the U.S.A. has been coming through fine by amateur radio, sb1IB and 8CFR are to be congratulated on their fine work. All amateurs are requested to be on the lookout for GMD's signals and traffic. In addition to the base station a field transmitter consisting of two UX-210's in a T.P.T.G. circuit with 500 volts B-battery supply will be used for contact with the base sta-

tion. Messages will be sent in semi-code form and addressed to ALLIANCE NEW YORK. Amateurs should copy and forward these messages to the North American Newspaper Alliance, 63 Park Row, New York City. Amateur cooperation will be greatly appreciated.

GMD will work on the following schedules: Daylight, 20.5 meters between 2 and 5 PM EST. Night, 36.6 meters between 7 and 9 PM EST and midnight to five AM EST. Get busy and do your part with GMD, OM.

WNP

WNP (Recd via 1FL and 1MK) nr. 468, March 9 To A.R.R.L., Hartford, Conn. We are back on twenty meters. This band will be used exclusively until the Bowdoin sails for home next September. Longer days and shorter nights have killed eighty meter signals but the twenty meter band is again quite reliable. February was a period of stormy weather and bad signals. Eighty meters dropped out and twenty meters was still very erratic. The following stations helped greatly in moving our traffic when regular schedules were not running smoothly: 2VI, 3QP, 8AHC, 8BEN, 9EFH, nc1CO. Three stations broke through to us with voice on twenty meter band. 1SZ's new crystal controlled fone was the first worked followed by 8BEN and 1SW. We had many interesting QSO's with 2VI while arranging a special program broadcast to WNP through WEAF, WGY and chain stations. Had nice chat with op3AA at 1MX one afternoon. It was also mighty interesting to QSO 9EZ with "DN" of old 9ZN at the key. Later "WR" of this same 9EZ handed us some news of the passing of WSA and WPA two husky commercial sparks into hands of RCA to be converted into tube outfits. Wish few more of you commercial fellows would slip along a word now and then about what's happening on 600 meters. 1FL continues to take a great deal of our traffic. He is easily our most reliable contact. All messages for us in future should be routed via 1FL, 1SZ, 1XM, 9AFA, or 9EFH these all reliable contacts.

Messages handled February sent 214, Received 135, Total 349 Stop Best regards.

"WNP NR 415 March 8 via 9EFH.

Calls worked in February: Twenty meters:

1acm 1ajz 1alj 1axx 1ayn 1bat 1bcr 1bii 1bvr 1bw 1byv 1cd 1cmd 1com 1fl 1ia 1ih 1mx 1my 1sw 1sz 1uo 1xm 1xv 2afv 2aon 2api 2bgc 2ab 2ol 2vi 3akw 3nr 3sk 4bl 8abx 8ahc 8akv 8arb 8asf 8bct 8ben 8bud 8ccl 8cer 8ces 8cj 8cug 8cvj 8djv 8dkl 8dld 8mq 8nb 8re 9afa 9bgq 9btx 9dfy 9dzm 9efh 9efz 9ez nc1bd nclco eg6qb eb4au eb4cb ecaa2 ef8fd foa3z: eighty meters, 1aac 1asi 1fl 1xv 2akq 3qp 9afa ne8ae."

—Cliff Himoe.

1MK

The A.R.R.L. Headquarters station has been moved from its old location at 1711 Park St., Hartford, to a much better location for reception and transmission at Brainard Field, Hartford. The evolution of our present station has been slow but progress has been made steadily from the time when five watters were installed to pick up traffic bound for Headquarters which found its way to the shacks of Connecticut amateurs. Suffice it to say that the station is at last freed of the handicaps offered by a poor location in a business and residential district and by inadequate space for a suitable installation. New equipment has been added so that 1MK is now able to serve A.R.R.L. members in every way that a station can be of service.

Telephone facilities connect the station with the Headquarters offices. Two transmitters working on different frequencies may be used separately or simultaneously. The main transmitter is a 500-watt T.P.T.G. set which may be tuned to any desired points in the 20-, 40-, or 80-meter bands. An auxiliary 250-watt Hartley arrangement is available at the throw of a switch for 40-meter work. This will be used with the main set on 80-meters for simultaneous transmission of the Official Broadcast to A.R.R.L. Members on two bands. The two transmitters are provided separately with mercury-arc and motor-generator power supplies but provision has been made for working both transmitters from one power supply in case of necessity. The new installation is in every respect a "real" station without the disadvantages of itis predecessors.

1MK will be found on 83.86 meters (3575 kc) whenever working in the 80-meter band . . . and on 41.93 meters (7150 kc) when working in the 40-meter band. A definite frequency will be announced for 20-meter operation in the near future together with a complete list of scheduled points through which you may route messages to Headquarters if you do not shoot them in direct to 1MK.

A precision wavemeter is located at the station so that 1MK will always be found right on the given point selected for work in the different amateur bands. The frequency will be changed a small amount to get around severe interference if necessary but will always be returned promptly to the wavelengths stated at the end of such a transmission. A convenient oscillator is provided for use with the wavemeter in measuring the wavelength of stations worked when this is expressly requested during communication or by special mail arrangement (schedule). An accuracy of within ¼ of one per cent (20 kc at 40-meters, 10 kc at 80-meters) may be expected of wavemeter readings.

Mr. R. B. Parmeter of 9WR-90X is Chief Op. at the new 1MK. Bob signs "RP" as some of you will remember from the days when he started to build a reputation with a ½ K.W. spark set at Knoxville, Ill. "RP" hails from Louisville, Ky. You will find him ready for any traffic you have for Headquarters or for QSR.

The country will be covered as completely as possible with schedules for placing and collecting traffic in addition to a rather heavy program of general operation which will be outlined briefly herewith. In addition to this plan of operation other general operating shifts will be kept by "AH", "BUD", "LJ" and "FH" when possible. The station particularly invites messages for any individual or department at Headquarters. It is requested that inquiries of the Technical Department or Circulation Department always be accompanied with as complete an address as possible regardless of whether the message is taken direct or relayed to facilitate replies.

Broadcast messages to A.R.R.L. Members are sent on both 40- and 80-meter wavelengths at the time indicated. The quota of schedules which will occupy the scheduled periods is nearly filled but a few more schedules with reliable stations at suitable points will be added. At present there are more 40-meter scheduled periods open than those set aside for 80-meter work.

1MK OPERATION (Eastern Standard Time)

Sunday:
7 pm. to 8 p.m. 80-meter schedules
8 p.m. BC to A.R.R.L. Members on 83.86 and 41.93 meters
8.10 p. m. to 9 p. m. 80-meter "general" operation
9 p.m. to 10 p.m. 40-meter schedules
10 p.m. to 11 p.m. 40-meter "general" operation
11 p.m. to midnight 80-meter schedules
Midnight BC to A.R.R.L. Members on 83.86 and 41.93 meters
12.10 a.m. to 1 a.m. 80-meter "general" operation

Monday and Friday:
7 p.m. to 8 p.m. 80-meter schedules
8 p.m. BC to A.R.R.L. Members on 83.86 and 41.93 meters
8.10 p.m. to 9 p.m. 80-meter "general" operation
9 p.m. to 10 p.m. 80-meter schedules
10 p.m. BC to A.R.R.L. Members on 83.86 and 41.93 meters
10.10 p.m. to 11 p. m. 40-meter "general" operation
11 p.m. to midnight 40-meter schedules
12.00 to 1.00 a.m. 40-meter "general" operation

Wednesday:
Daylight operation on 20-meters and 40-meters

Tuesday and Thursday:
7 p.m. to 8 p.m. 80-meter schedules
8 p.m. BC to A.R.R.L. Members on 83.86 and 41.93 meters
8.10 p.m. to 9 p.m. 80-meter "general" operation
9 p.m. to 10 p.m. 80-meter schedules
10 p.m. to 11 p.m. 80-meter "general" operation
11 p.m. to midnight 80-meter schedules
Midnight BC to A.R.R.L. Members on 83.86 and 41.93 meters
12.10 a.m. to 1 a.m. 40-meter "general" operation

A.R.R.L. Members everywhere should be able to copy the broadcasts direct. Any special subject of immediate interest to Members will be addressed to them through 1MK on the regular BC schedules given above. Official Broadcasting Stations will copy this information direct from Headquarters by radio (instead of mail) and repeat the broadcasts whenever possible.

Whenever you want to QSO A.R.R.L. Headquarters look for 1MK on 83.86 or 41.93 meters in the "general" operating periods and give us a call.

BRASS POUNDERS' LEAGUE

Call	Orig.	Del.	Rel.	Total
9AIN	64	33	668	765
op1HR	282	177	360	719
8BMJ	280	32	402	714
9AMA	1	2	698	701
8CYK	102	26	563	691
9DRA	32	70	402	504
1FL	83	72	346	501
8DBM	46	366	62	474
3AKB	38	60	343	441
3QP	81	50	277	408
9DLD	21	53	334	408
8VZ	119	48	240	407
7AEC	18	88	258	364
1AKS	146	3	202	351
9EJQ	36	27	281	344
1CRA	78	40	217	335
9DAE	45	5	280	330
8EU	27	40	260	327
9BTX	4	3	316	323
8DED	31	52	238	321
6AMM*	107	150	43	300
9DZW	19	13	266	298
9BKV	44	13	232	289
9EAM	5	57	222	284
9CZC	3	10	272	285
8DAQ	20	282	26	274
1AZD	53	80	133	266
1VB	2	9	254	265
8BYN	51	20	193	264
9DTK	84	47	132	263
2CP	69	58	136	263
9CUX	13	26	220	259
5AMO	38	70	136	244
8DIH	43	17	173	233
9BJL	1	3	228	232
8GI	14	26	188	228
9DEA	28	8	192	228
9EZ	86	70	72	228
8BAU	46	35	144	225
9EBO	132	28	60	220
8DBM	18	22	180	220
6BXI	18	2	196	216
9PB	4	28	184	216
9DGW	3	9	202	214
9EK-XH	109	103	2	214
3ADE	32	14	168	214
9RR	20	10	178	208
9AMO	10	19	176	205
1CTI	46	39	119	204
1BIG	106	97	—	203
8RN	62	37	104	203
1LM	72	52	74	198
1WV	77	91	28	196
8CDC	44	51	97	192
9DNG	97	69	9	175
9BZO	17	76	76	169
1IP	34	50	84	168
9CMV	56	54	51	161
1BNS	43	53	52	148
9CBT	26	52	68	146
op1DL	58	62	24	144
1KY	38	57	40	135
6AM	71	55	2	128
6EC	48	67	10	125
9DKG	58	56	6	120
6BSN	16	64	41	115
1AXA	62	52	—	114
9ABM	4	76	32	112
9ENU	38	51	12	101
1ASD	5	54	26	85
1KH	4	53	4	61

The honors this month go to 9AIN and op1HR!

*6AMM should have been listed in the BPL last month. His totals were 36, 66, 20, 122. Also Feb. and March *QST* should have listed op1HR, op1DR and op1DL in the BPL. November: op1HR 150, 125, 318, 593; 1DR, 110, 12, 240, 362; 1DL, 57, 71, 8, 136. December: 1HR, 192, 170, 302, 664; 1DR, 84, 28, 220, 332; 1DL, 66, 84, 18, 168.

TRAFFIC BRIEFS

When you have traffic for the Philippines, give it to either 6AJM or 6AMM. They both have daily skeds with the Islands, and will get it over there in a hurry. 6AJM's sked is with op1AD, and 6AMM's is with op1HR.

You'll be interested in this message that op 1AD sent nu 6AJM: "Have just rec'd card from an under-cover ham in Japan. He advises that aj JMPB and aj JLZB are not amateurs but Japanese detective stations interested only in getting the QRAs of under-cover hams. Suggest that you inform all hams possible and *QST*. Also suggest boycott of these two stations.—(sig.) op 1AD."

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The Boy Scout Radio Exhibit held in Buffalo some time ago was a complete success. Lots of interest was stimulated in the League and its work, and a total of 275 messages were collected. These were cleared through the cooperation of 8ADE and 8CYK. The demonstration aided in proving to the Scout Council the importance of the amateur, and plans are being promoted by 8TH, who sends us this report, to introduce transmitters into the Scout Troops. *Boys Life*, the official Scout Organ, will include a story of the exhibit in its radio section.

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During the recent fire at Fall River, Mass., 1PE, IACH, 1BUB, 1BKQ, and 1ASR were on the air from one to three A. M., ready to help in any way possible. From time to time these stations called Fall River, but received no reply. 1ASR and 1BKQ kept watch for a time, but observed no QRR signals, and signed off at three A. M.

—·—·—

Didja know that British amateurs hold a QSO party on 80 meters every Monday evening? They say that many "nu" stations come in FB on that wave, and want more of us to keep our ears open for 'em. 1FL worked eg2NH the other night, getting an R7. 2NH was coming through about R4 on 88 meters.

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6CCT's entry card in the International Contest was really different. You see Walt is a member of the Telephoto Staff of the Pacific Tel. and Tel. Co., in San Francisco. So he took a piece of paper, printed 6CCT in nice big letters, typed out his application for entry, and then had a picture of the improvised QSL card transmitted over the wires of the Bell System to the Boston office of the American Tel. and Tel. Co., where it was developed and mailed down to us. The man on the Boston end of things was ex 1CHF, who sez he'll probably return to the air in about a month with something more than the spark coil he had in pre-broadcasting days.

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An interesting little item which appeared in the Northern States Power Co.'s Safety Service Magazine says in part: "On the night of February 7 a bad sleet storm visited the Pipestone District, doing considerable damage to the distribution systems of the various towns, interrupting service, and destroying all communications by telephone and telegraph. 9BN, of Minneapolis, succeeded in getting in touch with 9CAJ, of Pipestone, and arrangements were made for sending material and a crew of men down to help restore service. This is a striking example of the value of the American Radio Relay League, and is likely to result in the forming of a Northern States Power Radio Transmitting Club."

The *Daily Argus Leader* of Sioux Falls, S. D., carries another story of the same emergency. 9DES, of Sioux Falls, together with the other hams of that city, worked long and hard to get into contact with 9CAJ at Pipestone, Minn. From 1.45 P. M. until Midnight, all hands worked fast and furiously. 9DES was doing most of the operating, handling in all over 40 messages for the Power Co., and the other boys were doing the delivering. 9DWN at Pierre did his share in relaying a lot of DES's messages. FB work,—all of you!

DIVISIONAL REPORTS

ATLANTIC DIVISION

MARYLAND-DELAWARE-DIST. of COLUMBIA—SCM, H. H. Layton, 3AIS—Delaware: The in this state is nearly 100% Naval Reserve with exception of 3ALQ and 3SL. 3AJH is now on 80 meters and thinks it FB. 3ALQ is not on much lately. 3AED is heard in nearly all countries. 3WJ rattles the cans of the west coast gang with his new Xtal set on 38.52 meters. 3AIS is on the air with a 50 since his 250 went west. 3AUN is coming back on the air with one of 3ZO's 250 watt bottles. FB. 3AOP is a newcomer in our ranks.

Maryland: 3CFX at St. Michaels came through with his report by letter saying that he is keeping a sked with 3KU and 3ZI but complains of no traffic his way. 3BBW reports that due to tube trouble he has not been on the air for nearly a month but is now going strong with two five tube watters.

Dist of Columbia: We are all sorry to hear that 3CAB has signed off indefinitely and has turned in his ORS certificate. 3APX has made application for ORS.

Traffic: 3ALQ 1, 3SL 4, 3AJH 3, 3AED 4, 3WJ 3, 3AIS 9, 3BBW 6, 3APX 30.

SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY—Acting SCM, E. G. Raser, 3ZI—3CFG was hampered by the Tests but turned in a good total just the same. 3BSD lost his 50 watter and his zep that was the pride of his heart. 3AOC is a new station at P. U. operated by several 2nd dist. amateurs, and is doing consistent work on schedules. 3KJ reported but still keeps on the inactive list. 3CO expects to be on with remote control very soon. 3SJ over in Finderne is trying for a commercial ticket. 3AIY will be too busy to come in on the active list but hopes to be able to later in the season. We have a new ORS prospect in 3AMI at Merchantville, N. J. 3CBX is going to operate in the National Guard, Field Artillery Unit, just forming in Trenton. 3ZI is still hard at it with sked and RM-SCM duties.

Traffic: 3ZI 171, 3CFG 135, 3AOC 43, 3SJ 25.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA—Acting SCM, E. L. Maneval, 3EU—3AKB has plenty of QRKS from BCLs. 3QP is sure well skedded. 3EU reports financial QRM. 3ADE will soon be an ORS. 3CGZ is a hopeful chap. 3ANK ran out of ink on his report card. 3NF reported by radio. 3QR is trying new skeds. 3VF is taking a week off to build a new receiver. 3WJ wants an ORS. 3QM announces the arrival of a brand new YL op. 3AFJ is in and out of town. 3HH did some clever routing in the tests. 3LC wants the opinion on a receiver to cover 40 and 80 in one lick. 3BMS blew his 50 in the tests but has an 852. 3DHT is a new boy in Scranton. 3BQP and the new OW are having a great time house hunting. 3BFL better get 3AVK and start a company. 3AVL another in the same boat. 3CDS wants skeds when its time for the milkman. Hi. 3AWT is going downhill but can't be helped. 3ADQ—try a want ad in *QST*, Rex! 3BYZ wants to move his 83 foot stick—don't all speak at once.

Traffic: 3EU 327, 3AWT 6, 3CDS 7, 3AVL 8, 3BFL 10, 3BQP 11, 3DHT 11, 3BMS 11, 3LC 20, 3HH 22, 3AFJ 27, 3WJ 78, 3VF 107, 3RQ 112, 3NF 128, 3AVK 130, 3CGZ 168, 3ADE 214, 3QP 408, 3AKB 441.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA—SCM, G. L. Crossley, 3XE—3DRU's rectifier froze. 3VF is recuperating from sickness. 3AOS, 3CJQ, 3CXQ are selling sets to BCLs. 3CZE is QRW at school. 3CAE is running an 852. 3BHN worked a 9 on phone. 3BHN has succeeded in working a 6. 3ARC is using a pair of 281s as rectifiers as well as a chemical rectifier. 3GI reports using a 281 as a rectifier. 3CUG has a 20 meter schedule with a Brazilian station. 3CYF is using a 112A tube in his transmitter. 3AMU tried his set on 20 meters using the 3rd harmonic, and worked Belgium R7. 3ABW has a pair of 211s but he says ND. 3BGW is on the air some, handling a little traffic. 3AJU is on 40 and handles traffic. 3BRM has been sick for the last 11 weeks. 3EW has a sync on 40 meters. 3CEO is using a 222 in his xmitter. 3AXM is at Radio School. 3CKP is trying 40 with some success. 3AKI has several schedules—he has been sick for a few weeks. 3VE has been having transmitter trouble. 3CFR found his antenna down 2 hrs before the tests but he had it up in time. 3AGO is QRW because he is to be a benedict soon. 3CES has a new master oscillator on 20. 3DOQ has been handling his share of the traffic. 3XE and the gang are QRW with convention work.

Traffic: 3GI 228, 3DOQ 177, 3XE 89, 3AKI 86, 3AMU 63, 3CEO 59, 3EW 58, 3BRM 31, 3VE 26, 3CFR 25, 3CUG 25, 3AJU 15, 3DKS 12, 3CYF 8, 3AGO 5, 3ARC 5, 3BGW 5, 3ABW 3, 3CES 2.

WESTERN NEW YORK—SCM, C. S. Taylor, 3PJ—8ABX joined the Army net this month. 8AHC made the BPL. 8AKZ worked NL-GREN. 8ALB has managed to get in some traffic. 8AYU has increased his schedules. 8BCM is punching through much better now. 8BFG worked Africa and some other foreigners. 8BIW is a little timid on account of key clicks to BCL. 8BMJ has had a busy month handling over 700 msgs from Boy Scout meetings. 8BQK has been away so traffic was slight. 8BUP wants schedules with eastern and southern stations. 8BZP reports his arm still out of commission. 8CDB made the BPL this month but blew his 210s. 8CDC worked Tasmania and Panama with 7 watts input. 8CPC worked 6th dist. and Canada, with his new 20 meter station. 8CNX's left him, so he is using a 50 watter now. 8CRC says Syracuse is alive once again with North High School and Nottingham H. S. building short wave xmitters. 8AXA is now using an 852. 8CLI, 8HX, 8BAL are now very active. 8CRC has been hearing many foreigners. 8BIN is heard now and then. 8AWP, ex 8DKE is now operating at WFBL. 8AWP is the cause of WFBL and 8AGO and 8XH are Tech. Engineers of WSYR. 8CRF has been heard in England. 8CSW, 8CPC and 8AYB paid the SCM a visit while in Buffalo. 8CVJ has many schedules and traffic. 8CYK still continues to keep many schedules. 8DHX says traffic took an awful flop due to his working DX. 8DME won the Fourth Prize in Army-Amateur Contest. 8DQP is a real DX and traffic hound now. 8DRJ's crystal went west. The transformer blew and also the filter quit. 8DSP has new Esco motor generator on the way. 8PI handled traffic with fo-A3V, eg-5ML and xnu-JJ. 8TH is again interesting the Boy Scouts in the A. R. R. L. and handling traffic and schedules. 8BLI is rebuilding his xmitter. 8AVW has been heard in Germany.

Traffic: 8ABX 4, 8AHC 151, 8AKZ 6, 8ALB 32, 8AYU 48, 8BCM 33, 8BFG 26, 8BIW 18, 8BMJ 714, 8BQK 2, 8BUP 11, 8CDB 176, 8CDC 192, 8CPC 37, 8CNX 94, 8CVJ 22, 8CYK 691, 8DHX 23, 8DME 54, 8DQP 15, 8DRJ 46, 8DSP 216, 8PI 88, 8PJ 7, 8TH 21, 8BLI 2.

CENTRAL DIVISION

OHIO—SCM, H. C. Storck, 8BYN—8BYN, 8DIH, 8BAU, 8DBM, and 8RN made the BPL. 8BAU has organized a small club among the north end gang in Columbus and they have a station going under the call of 8DDZ. 8DIH has been busy rebuilding 8DDQ. 8DBM gave his total via the air route. 8RN blew his H tube and is now on with a UX210. 8GZ got 253 points in the tests, but also got 155 msgs besides. 8ALU, the RM, wants every ORS to originate at least 50 msgs. each month. 8BAS is still doing good work along traffic lines, altho he doesn't want to tie himself down with an ORS. 8CFL said too busy with tests to have a big total. 8CNO is right up with the top-notchers. 8DDK is also coming right along with traffic and is making a good ORS. 8DSY traded his xtal for a 50 watter as he hasn't enough power for xtal amplifier. 8BOR lost his plate transformer, blew his 210 and ruined his S tubes. 8CMB blew his 250. 8JB says he will have more traffic next month. 8CXD, a new ORS, wants traffic and is on very consistently. 8BFA says all good ops are getting lazy and unreliable, and traffic getting scarcer right along. 8AKO expects to be out at 8HB again about the middle of March. 8DJV has been handling some traffic for WNP. 8DNL reports activities at 8DDZ. 8CBI wrecked his mercury arc and is now on with chemical again until arc comes back. 8BAC bought a bug, and is very proud of it. 8AVB reports working xnu-MD, an unlicensed freighter in Gulf of Panama. 8CAU reports but says nothing. 8AQU has been having trouble with BCLs and has to fix things with the RI before he can be on the air again. 8BKM sure is busy. 8SI and 8ALW have nothing to say. 8BAH is back on the air with two 210s and going fine. 8AZO has another plate transformer and will be on air FB soon. 8DHS is working an 852 on 20 meters. 8OQ was much discouraged this month but hopes for better next. 8PL blew a 50 watter, cracked a xtal, got tangled up with 2000 volts of RAC and put himself on the bum. 8DIA is following in the SCMs footsteps in blowing filter condensers. Hi. 8ABK blew every tube in sight, and then dug up an old 201A, put 10 volts on the filament and 1000 volts on the plate, worked it that way until it blew, and then gave up. 8AWK expects to change QRA. 8BKQ has been experimenting too much to get traffic. 8BBH is building a new set at last. Hi. 8CTD worked WNP on 20 meters. 8DQZ is QRW school. 8ALU's plan of all originating more traffic is good, tho the total is high.

Traffic: 8BYN 264, 8DIH 233, 8BAU 225, 8DBM 220, 8RN 203, 8GZ 155, 8ALU 152, 8BAS 102, 8CFL 101, 8CNO 95, 8DDK 85, 8DSY 62, 8BOR 54, 8CMB 52, 8JB 44, 8CXD 41, 8BFA 41, 8AKO 41, 8DJV 35, 8DNL 35, 8CBI 25, 8BAC 24, 8AVB 18, 8CAU 17, 8AQU 17, 8BKM 13, 8SI 11, 8ALW 9, 8BAH 7, 8AZO 5, 8DHS 3, 8OQ 3, 8PL 3, 8DIA 2.

MICHIGAN—SCM, Dallas Wise, 8CEP—9EAY is putting in an all wave transmitter. 8DKX was quite active in the international tests. 8AUB says he will have more time to work the set now that they have decided not to hold the convention in Grand Rapids. 8DAQ has been going great and handled one 67 word message from WNP. 8AAF has been working in the 80 meter band and has a 50 watter on the way. 8AJL reports using 600 volts on his 201As and says they are working out good. 8CKZ will have a 150 meter fone set ready soon. 8RE keeps his bi-weekly schedule with su-2AK at Tela Honduras. 8DED has fifteen schedules per week and you can hear him most any time. 8VK is back on the air with a good kick and ready for all the traffic you can hand him. 8BRS reports trouble with filter condensers on 20 meters so is going back to 40. 8AMS is working 40 when he can find time between jobs. 9CSI has his xtal job completed working on 41.6. 8ACU reports nothing doing on the tests. 8DIV had the same trouble and is going back to 40 and 80 . 9AYR was troubled with power leaks but has been trying fone with 9EGG. 8ZF has just started work on 80 meters. 8KN was not very active due to most of the ops working 8ZF. 8DSF is still using spark coil for plate supply. 8NQ will operate another station at New Baltimore soon. 9CEX handled a few during February. 8BCI is moving to Ada, Ohio. 8CAT has a chemical rectifier on the job now. 8CU of "Cherry Tree Fame" foned in that he is back on the air again and going strong. 8BRV and 8DTO have been busy working on a new receiver using the UX222.

Traffic: 8CHT 18, 9EAY 17, 8DKX 24, 8AUV 36, 8DAQ 274, 8AAF 56, 8AJL 29, 8CKZ 17, 8RE 15, 8DED 321, 8VK 132, 8BRS 4, 9CSI 17, 8ACU 3, 8ZF 51, 9CEX 20, 8DSF 151, 8NQ 13, 8BCI 35, 8CAT 8, 8ZZ 12, 8CEP 23.

INDIANA—SCM, D. J. Angus, 9CYQ—9EZ, the station at Culver Military Academy is now an ORS and going big. 9EVA reports fine work on 20. 9AIN the banner traffic station of Indiana does it with schedules and plenty of time. 9AEB after 8 years of faithful work has at last worked his first 7. 9AGW says that borax in his rectifier makes his sigs more penetrating. 9DXH is back on the air again. 9CVX is using a 222 in receiver and reports FB. 9QS wants schedules as he is back on again. 9FQ is doing some very fine traffic work. 9ETV is a new station at Nappanee. ex9EHI is coming back on the air with a 250. 9EXW (ex Army) has started up with 40 meters. 9EF entertained 9 of the Chicago gang a few days ago. 9ESH is very active at Michawaka on 80. 9DBJ is gonig to join the navy. 9CLO has 5 crystals so he can QSY. 9CMV lost their 500 and their 50 watt transmitters. 9DUZ, RM, has resigned and R. O. Ellis, 9ASK at South Bend, was elected to take his place at a meeting of the hams of South Bend, Michawaka and Elkhart. 9ASX is now route manager for northwestern Indiana.

Traffic: 9AIN 765, 9EZ 228, 9CMV 161, 9CBT 146, 9CRV 141, 9FQ 95, 9DBA 67, 9CYQ 31, 9CLO 30, 9BCM 26, 9EF 25, 9DBJ 23, 9EGE 21, 9DPV 18, 9DHJ 18, 9BYI 18, 9BZZ 12, 9ASX 10, 9QS 10, 9RS 9, 9CVX 8, 9APG 7, 9DWE 6, 9DXH 5, 9CSP 4, 9AGW 4, 9AEB 2, 9EVA 9, 9CSC 2.

WISCONSIN—SCM, C N. Crapo, 9VD—9DLD keeps on climbing due to remarkable cooperation from the stations he is linked up with. 9DTK says his old tube is getting feeble and shaky but the gang still send in R9s. 9EBO believes in publicity and because of this originate a lot of msgs. 9EK-XH says the new Burgess engineering circular No. 15 on Airplane Radio Apparatus is ready for distribution and will be sent to those asking for it. 9CDT will soon be in the BPL. 9DLQ is still going strong but says 40 meters is pretty crowded. 9CXK is on the job 5 days a week on 7200 kc. 9DEK is keeping three schedules on 82 meters and wants an ORS. 9CYU didn't want to be left out so reported via Western Union. 9ABM is waiting for the next Milwaukee QSO party. 9BPW was sick for two weeks which lowered his traffic total. 9EEF works on 42 and thinks traffic is best there. 9DJK sent in his first report of 55 msgs. 9ESM has rebuilt his transmitter and says its working fine now. 9ARE is going to Dodge Institute at Valparaiso. 9DND has schedules with 9DLQ. 9EMD is on the job again with two schedules on 80 meters. 9SO has been busy with tests and worked oo-1AJ at Polyncsia. 9AZN reported via 9DTK. 9AZY had tough luck this month and blew his fifty watter. 9EWY reports for the first time via 9DTK. 9BWO says he is fooling around with a converter on 80 meters. 9ASL tells me that he has the original hay-wire outfit. 9CJU has schedules with 9ABM Tuesdays and Saturdays. 9COI reports that the Madison Club had its transmitter at the Madison Radio Show and transmitted messages which made quite a hit. 9CIB now 9EYU has his 852 working on 20 and 40. 9EHM had trouble with landlord on account of his transmitter and is moving. 9EQP is a new station at Milwaukee using a 201A on low power. 9CVI working on 20 and mostly Saturday afternoons. 9DCX says its 40 below in Chippewa and still the plate gets red. Hi. 9AFZ has been on the 15 mc band lately and hears lots of fones there. 9BIB tried hard during the tests but no luck. 9CFT worked three OA's one morning. 9EQL says not doing much but wants some schedules. 9DZZ sent in a report for the first time to help us out. 9BJY not doing anything, rectifier on the blink.

Traffic: 9DLD 408, 9DTK 263, 9EBO 220, 9EK-XH 214, 9CDT 171, 9DLQ 145, 9CXK 124, 9DEK 114, 9CYU 114, 9ABM 112, 9BPW 87, 9EEF 78, 9DJK 55, 9ESM 53, 9ARE 45, 9DND 35, 9SO 27, 9EMD 30, 9AZY 25, 9BWO 17, 9CJU 20, 9COI 11, 9EYU 10, 9EHM 10, 9EQP 7, 9CVI 7, 9DCX 7, 9AZN 25, 9EWY 20, 9ASL 17, 9EVE 7, 9AFZ 7, 9BIB 4, 9ELD 4, 9CFT 3, 9EQL 2, 9DZZ 2, 9BJY 1.

KENTUCKY—SCM, D. A. Downard, 9ARU—The Louisville, Ky., New Albany and Jeffersonville, Ind. hams celebrated the departure of 9WR for Hartford, Conn. where he will be one of the ops at new 1MK, with an all night hamfest after which an inspection trip to WYW, the Army station at Bowman Field, was made during the wee small hours. After his hand came in contact with the antenna lead-in to the set at WYW, a certain ham in Jeffersonville says, "Them ain't blisters—just black paint from painting my mast". Hi. 9EYW is a promising new station. 9BAZ has an arc perking. 9MN is sporting a new UX222 in his receiver and says it eliminates power leak QRM 9BAN works Mexico in Spanish. Hi. 9ENR celebrated Washington's birthday by working his first "six". 9BGA is in the air on 40. 9AID is QRW with a new job and doesn't get a lot of time for brass pounding. 9OX says he is on spasmodically. 9BWJ is getting back in shape after losing his mast and tonsils. 9ARU is working everything he hears on 40 meters. 9DDH has a new TG-TP transmitter. 9DLU is getting out OK with his breadboard transmitter. 9DQC is on 80 with an 852 and sync rectifier.

Traffic: 9OX 98, 9BAZ 52, 9MN 24, 9BAN 22, 9ENR 9, 9ARU 8, 9BEH 4, 9BGA 3, 9AID 2.

ILLINOIS—SCM, W E. Schweitzer, 9AWW—This reporting month includes the traffic reports of 71 stations. The last reported call issued was 9FCD. At a meeting of the CRTA traffic cup committee they decided to award 9DXZ with the beautiful traffic trophy. 9DXZ won the trophy by handling the most messages in Illinois for three consecutive months. FB, OM. 9AAW is having their DC generator repaired and will soon have it on the air along with the 500 cycle incinerator. 9ACU reports the YL's QRM but still operates on 21 and 38 meters. 9AD reports Prof. Way of the Physics Dept. of Knox college is one of the ops at 9KU. 9AEG using a 210 worked oa-5HG. 9AFA is still keeping schedules with WNP with fone on 20 meters. 9AFB is using a new chemical rectifier and sync for plate supply. 9AFF handling mainly army traffic reports everything going honkey dorey. 9AGG was not in operation much this month. 9AHJ with 2 210's worked many foreigners this month. 9AHK, an old timer in the game, is just getting into the traffic end. 9ALJ burned out his old power transformer and is now in the market for a new one. 9ALK reports the YLs keeping him too busy for traffic. 9ALW is attending Armour Institute and will not be on in Morrison for some time 9AMA knocked us all dead with his traffic report this month. FB, OM. 9AMN is using a new third harmonic antenna. 9AMO is keeping many schedules and reports 9DFE is selling out. 9APY hears 9AAW R3. He also reports three hams on in Waukegan. 9AQA forgot to tell us that when he burned his hand on the 1500 volts, he knocked his 250 watter on the floor with dire results. 9ASE has 4 schedules and is working all sorts of DX. 9AWX is keeping several schedules but finds DX bad on 40. 9BHM is laid up in bed with Staphylococcus infection in his back. 9BIZ is putting in his time on Xperimental work. 9BLL is keeping 4 skeds on 84 meters. 9BLS reports the wind blew his Zep antenna down, and he is using an indoor antenna on 20 meters now. 9BMZ thinks QTC the Illinois traffic paper is the berries. 9BNI is keeping two schedules and operates from 6:30 and 7:30 am and pm. 9BRX is attending Armour Institute and finds little time to pound brass. 9BSH reporting for the first time is using a 50 watter and is planning to put in 250

watts. 9BTX despite the fact that he is taking pipe organ lessons pounds the brass as well as the ivories. 9BVH is operating on 38 and 78 meters. 9BXB has his new 852 working now and is getting some real DX. 9CCZ is changing his xmitter to operate on 40 meters. 9CIA made 30 points in the international contest only operating one evening. 9CKM can't find much traffic bound for Oregon, Ill. 9CNB is rebuild and is operating regularly now on 39 meters. 9CNP reports for the first time and is using a remote control and breakin. 9CNY using fone on 150 meters handled a few msgs. 9CUH has increased power to 15 watts and still is keeping schedules with 4VZ. 9CUO sure gets a kick out of the ham game and reports the QRM on 80 is bad. 9CZL is having terrible interference from three 66,000 volt power lines running through his town. 9CZT was off the air most of the month because he moved to a new location. 9DAF reports 20 meters FB for DX. 9DBI reports a new ham 9EPK starting in at Mt. Carmel. 9DCK is keeping schedules with 9DBI and 4KV. 9DGA is trying to operate a 20 meter fone. 9DKK is using a 204A tube on a Zep antenna. 9DOX on 85 meters is keeping schedules with 9CYQ. 9DSO being off the air since October is back on again with a 210. 9DXZ keeping five skeds reports traffic not so heavy this month. 9EAI reports QRM from work. 9EAJ has a schedule with POB in Brazil and has also worked FQ, PM, NQ, NQ, NT, etc. 9EAU is offering a $15 reward for the information of the wicked one who broke in and stole his 50 watter and transmitter. 9EGX reports his new 210 went to the happy hunting ground. 9EHK has a new call 9DJ assigned at the hospital at Maywood. 9EJO is the first nu to work Afghanistan. 9ELR will be off the air for some time. 9EPG finished his new xmitter with the copper coil inductances and Zep antennas. 9EPX visited 9AWX and 9AJM in Joliet the other day. 9ERH expects to be on the air with crystal control in a short time. 9EYA another new man in the ham game, reports there is nothing like it. 9CNY started off. Good stuff, OM. 9FO, crystal controlled, is operating on 19.7, 39.4, and 77 meters. 9IZ is modulating his xmitter in the center tap. 9KA's xmitter went on the fritz when his rectifier gave up the ghost. 9KB is on almost daily and keeps schedules with 9BXJ. 9MI-PU is operating on 38.5 meters and reports everything going OK. 9RK got his rectifier going at last and is exciting a Zep antenna. 9RP worked 12 oz and oa stations in the Tests. 9ZA is still operating.

Traffic: 9AMA 701, 9BTX 323, 9BJL 232, 9AMO 205, 9BZO 169, 9APY 105, 9DXZ 96, 9BXB 92, 9BMZ 80, 9DKK 70, 9CZL 70, 9EAJ 60, 9ASE 62, 9CKM 57, 9DSU 56, 9CNY 45, 9BLL 43, 9DCK 42, 9CUO 38, 9AEG 36, 9MI-PU 35, 9AHK 34, 9DGA 33, 9EJO 31, 9BNI 31, 9CNP 30, 9EPX 27, 9CUH 25, 9AFA 23, 9AWX 21, 9DOX 20, 9CIA 19, 9CNB 19, 9AQA 19, 9AAW 17, 9ERH 17, 9EYA 16, 9AFB 16, 9AMN 15, 9RP 13, 9AD 12, 9ACU 12, 9DBI 12, 9CZT 12, 9CNH 11, 9BSH 10, 9ZA 9, 9ALK 10, 9EGX 10, 9AHJ 9, 9IZ 9, 9BHM 9, 9AFF 8, 9EAI 7, 9FO 6, 9BLS 6, 9KB 6 ,9RK 4, 9ALJ 4, 9AGG 4, 9BIZ 4, 9EHK 4, 9EPG 3, 9CZK 3, 9DAF 3, 9KA 3, 9DSO 2, 9BVP 2, 9BRX 1, 9CCZ 1, 9AVL 1.

DAKOTA DIVISION

NORTH DAKOTA—SCM, G. R. Moir, 9EFN—9BPR is using a Colpitts circuit in his xmitter now, 9CUT had 2 fingers badly burned with 1500 volts. Tough, OM. 9BRR is also using a Colpitts xmitter now and says it sure is FB for steady note. 9DYA was off for a week getting his storage battery charged, but is going good now. 9BJV has been QRW to do much traffic work. 9BVF put up a Zepp and it seems to work OK. 9DM is using a Zepp and getting FB results with a 7½ watter on 40.

Traffic: 9BPR 72, 9CUT 2, 9BRR 71, 9DYA 7, 9BVF 79, 9DM 52.

SOUTH DAKOTA—SCM, F. J. Beck, 9DB—The traffic is picking up again with most of the stations active and many keeping schedules. 9DWN leads again working schedules on 80. 9BCJ ran up a bunch of points during the tests but had a fire the last day. 9DQR has an 852 going FB on traffic. 9ADQ and 9EUH have good sigs on 40 and are starting skeds. 9DNS, 9AJP, 9DES are all on 40 with lots of punch. 9BOW, and 9BRI ran up a few points in test and keep a couple of skeds. 9NM had the misfortune to burn out his dynamotor half way through the tests. 9DLY shielded his xmitter and worked ox first try. FB, OM. 9CJS reports new station in Bryant, 9FAZ. 9DB works DX when power leak goes off air. 9BOT is going to farm regularly. 9DIY is QRW with new 222 R.F. amp. 9AGL has outfit going FB on 80. 9TI is building a new station and working on 222 amp. 9EUJ is getting out FB on low power. Practically all the stations in the state have enrolled in the S.Dak. A-A secondary net. 9DES and 9EUH handled 40 msgs. for the power company to 9CAJ at Pipestone, Minn., during a sleet storm which took down all wires, antennas, etc. 9DWN assisted in relaying messages.

Traffic: 9DWN 180, 9BCJ 98, 9DGR 43, 9ADQ 36, 9EUH 33, 9DNS 27, 9DES 40, 9AJP 22, 9BOW 22, 9NM 20, 9DLY 15, 9CJS 14, 9DB 11, 9BOT 9, 9BRI 4, 9DIY 2, 9AGL 1.

NORTHERN MINNESOTA—SCM, C. L. Barker, 9EGU—The contest being put on by the SCM in this Section is creating no small amount of interest and some lucky boy will be the proud possessor of one of the new shielded grid tubes for handling the largest number of bona-fide msgs. between Feb. 25 and Apr. 26th. Everyone is going after it with the right spirit and the old gang seems to be pepped right up. 9BIW, a new ORS, burned out his B battery charging generator so has been off the air. 9AOK takes full lead in traffic this month. 9EGU has tried TP-TG with 203A and 852. 9ABV replaced his 210 with a new 50 watter and is surely after the prize tube. 9CWN still uses the 210 with a new chemical rectifier. 9EGF and 3 other "range" hams paid a three day visit to the Duluth gang and report a fine time. 9KV is another QTZ convert on 39.97 meters. 9CF was one of the hosts of the "range" gang. 9CKI is on with a MO-PA set, but can't get rid of his key thumps, such as he tries. 9DPB, another new ORS, has been working with 20 meter phone with wonderful success. 9CIY is installing a new TP-TG transmitter. 9EHO is working on a MO-PA system. 9CTW has his new mercury arc installed with fine results, and changed to TP-TG circuit. 9AKM was very busy but is working to get operating on 20, 40 and 80 meter bands. 9ADS installed a new transmitter. 9BMX got his old set going again on 20.5 meters. 9BMR is getting ready to move his set to another part of the house, when he builds onto the house soon. 9EGN operates only once in a while, as he says its too far from U. of M. to his home to drive home to operate often. 9CWA tried TP-TG but paralized his 75 watter. 9BAY almost forgot to report this time. Careful, OM.

Traffic: 9AOK 107, 9ABV 64, 9CWN 53, 9EGF 42, 9KV 38, 9CF 30, 9DPB 24, 9CIY 19, 9EHO 14, 9EGU 12, 9CWA 35, 9BAY 17, 9CTW 12, 9BBT 8, 9AKM 4, 9ADS 4, 9BMX 3, 9BMR 2, 9EGN 1.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA—SCM, D. F. Cottam, 9BYA-9EFK Acting—9COS keeps six schedules and is on both 20 and 40. He has been appointed RM. 9COS is strictly a traffic station operating in very limited time. 9EFK is now on 20 and 40 and hopes to be able to QSY 80 also. 9DGE reports a nice bunch of traffic and is on with 3 ops. and says schedules will be welcome. 9BTW has been QSO 8 countries in two nights with one CX-310. 9EFO has been assigned an additional call 9EZM. 9DOP is on 20, 40 and 80 and says he can stand some skeds. 9DBW has had time to try the UX222 and says its fine stuff on DX volume and signal to static radio. He also reports 9EOH and 9EPE at Dundas, Minn., going strong. 9BHZ has been heard with a pretty note as usual. 9DHP still works 1AWE regularly on 20 meters and has been QSO nr and na. 9ELA has everything for a 50 watt xmitter at Marshall High School. 9CLK a non-ORS is on 20 with a 310 and has been QSO sb. 9CIX prefers a 50 to his former 250. 9AIR is dusting off the old portable for this summers local DX. Hi. 9DMA has been QSO fo. oa, oz, sv, sb, etc. 9XI would be on the air but the generator is blown, receiver sold, chief op very QRW, etc. 9DBC is going to A.T. & T. school at Waukeegan, Ill., for a couple of months. fo-A3M was heard working 9BKX giving him a good report. 9DEQ is inactive. 9RB-ex-9DUL will be active in Marion, So. Dak., soon. 9EAH has a new 210 now and is on 20 meters.

Traffic: 9COS 166, 9EFK 76, 9DGE 74, 9BTW 52, 9EFO 38, 9DOP 22, 9DBW 17, 9BHZ 17, 9EIA 16, 9DHP 12, 9CLK 10, 9CIX 8, 9GH 7, 9AIR 4, 9DMA 2.

DELTA DIVISION

ARKANSAS—SCM, W. L. Clippard, Jr., 5AIP—Prospects look much better for the Arkansas gang this month. 5ABI came across with the largest single total for some time. 5AQX is the new fellow in Hot Springs. 5JK and 5SS each had a stick blown down. Tough luck, OMs. but 5ABI's 50 watter also blew after working an ep. Hi. 5AIP is on daily but not much traffic. 5AVA rebuilt.

Traffic: 5ABI 56, 5CK 19, 5JK 11, 5AIP 9, 5AVA 5, 5SS 2, 5AQX 2.

LOUISIANA—SCM, C. A. Freitag, 5UK—5AOZ put up a new 30 foot mast especially for the International Tests but got no results. 5PM says, "Not much excitement this month. Messages can be delivered anywhere now. Weather conditions not very good." 5IE is rebuilding his transmitter into a TP-TG self-rectified circuit using two UX-210 tubes. 5RD is keeping two schedules which are going fine, altho he is QRW school. There is only one of the gang here who is interested in 5 meter work (5NE) and his transmitter is not yet completed.

Traffic: 5QJ 18, 5AOZ 1, 5PM 25, 5IE 7, 5RD 7, 5UK 9.

MISSISSIPPI—SCM, J. W. Gullett, 5AKP—The amateur outlook in this state is very bright as several new stations are being heard on the air now. 5YD is on 20 meters now and says they will have a good message total for the month of March. 5LY is now on 43 meters and wants all the gang to listen for his signals. 5AYB is now transmitting on 40.2 meters and is doing good work. 5ANP is transmitting on 40 meters. 5AJJ who has a boat equipped with radio has put up for the winter. 5AGS is heard on the 40 meter band now and we are glad to hear his familiar call again. 5FQ has a UV-240 on 40 meters and reports working oh-6AVL. 5AKP has a 50 watt Signal Corps tube on 20 meters and is working real DX.

Traffic: 5AKP 81, 5AYB 37, 5ANP 14, 5AJJ 12, 5FQ 22.

TENNESSEE—SCM, L. K. Rush, 4KM—Three new ORS are in operation. Let's have those reports. 4SP sends in a good report and reports going to 20 recently. 4LX with a crystal has been QSO with oa ox, oo, WNP, fo, sb, etc. 4TD has had QRM from business. 4ABR finally hooked his brother 6DOR and has a sked with him now. 4ADI says he will be on in full force very shortly. 4ACP has actually handled some traffic. 4ABZ handles lots of traffic and is high man for the month. 4HK is going to install a mercury arc and 852. 4FX comes second in traffic figures. 4KM and 4KX are still here. 4CU and 4ABD is dormant. 4GL handled more traffic than has been put thru in this state for some time but the report didn't get here in time. 4FI shoved thru lots of traffic last month. The Knoxville amateurs put on a traffic contest with a 210 as prize. 4ABZ copped the prize with about 140 msgs. He plans to build another set to take to his home out of town. 4ABR and 4ADI are getting along OK. 4ABR turns his first good report in.

Traffic: 4ABZ 89, 4FX 57, 4LX 26, 4HK 22, 4ACP 16, 4ABR 14, 4SP 10, 4TD 2, 4ADI 2.

HUDSON DIVISION

NORTHERN NEW JERSEY—SCM, A. G. Wester, 2WR—2CP, the RM, again makes the BPL. 2WR is on the air and is QSO on all bands. 2BY, 2ANG and 2MD are new ORS. Some ORS still insist on reporting no messages handled and they will be dropped shortly if no traffic is handled. Stations that can handle ARRL broadcasts, please communicate with the SCM. 2AT is back from a trip and on the air again. 2CP handled traffic with all nine districts on 80 meters and notifies all stations that the primary object of 2CP is a traffic station only. 2DX lives up to his call and works DX. 2EY still has trouble with the RI re license renewal. 2JC steps all over the globe and handles traffic, too. 2FC is having a hard time finding time to operate. 2KA is desirous of getting some skeds on 80 meters. 2ASZ will be heard now as a new transformer has arrived which kept him off. 2CJD installed his power supply and relays all in metal cabinets with a result of no more QRM to the BCLs. FB. 2AGN is QRW school and also his aerial came down. 2ANG had no luck during tests but had fine QSO's right after. 2CGK has a transmitter working but also cannot find time to operate it. 2MD, our new ORS, had a fine traffic total. 2BIR is in line for a WAC certificate. 2IS expects two good schedules for traffic. 2AVK rebuilt the transmitter and is having fine results. 2ADL is going South on another trip shortly and will be off the air for a brief period. 2BAL is very QRW due to arrival of a new operator. 2JX works all Europe with an indoor aerial and counterpoise. 2AOP has a phone on 180 and is organizing a 180 meter club which already has five members all active on that wave. 2GX had fine results working Africans and Zedders in the tests on 20 meters. 2BY has had several 2nd and 3rd district hams call at her station to inspect the works. 2JG has applied for an ORS and handed in a fine traffic report. 2ABE still has trouble with antennas coming down. 2BDF, another applicant for ORS, is keeping a schedule with 8TH and handles plenty of Boy Scout traffic.

Traffic: 2WR 1, 2AT 12, 2CP 263, 2DX 18, 2JC 52, 2FC 2, 2KA 6, 2ASZ 9, 2CJD 7, 2AGN 10, 2ANG 15, 2MD 71, 2CTQ 11, 2CJX 58, 2BIR 46, 2AVK 3, 2ADL 40, 2BAL 2, 2JX 37, 2AOP 21, 2BY 61, 2JG 32, 2ABE 1, 2BDF 31.

NEW YORK CITY & LONG ISLAND—Asst. SCM, J. B. Kilpatrick, 2EV—Manhattan: 2BCB won Aero transmitter coils in Army-Amateur contest. 2BGO has a new QRW now. 2BNL now using RAC in place of B batts. 2BOX put up new Herts antenna and it's working FB. 2KR is using a 204A now and working real DX. 2OV is taking a portable to Calif. this summer. Brooklyn: 2ADZ is waiting for the lighting company to change his DC to AC. 2BAZ burned out his transformer and has been rebuilding. 2BDM is still looking for good skeds. 2BO seems to be getting out FB now. 2CRB hopes to win a couple of good binding posts in the international tests. 2PF says he reduced BCL QRM to minimum by putting RF chokes in house line.

Long Island: 2ATZ was heard in Europe on 80 meters. 2AJE is away attending Rensselaer Poly. Institute. 2AVB has been stepping out in great style. 2AWQ has had a bad power leak. 2AYS worked two EG's with indoor antenna. 2BSL is rebuilding his portable. 2CTP is working Europe with a UV202.

Bronx: 2ALP has been sick but is OK now and going strong.

Staten Island: 2AFV handled the most traffic this month and is working WNP on 20 meters at times.

Traffic: Manhattan: 2ANX 18, 2BBX 10, 2BCB 36, 2BGO 81, 2BNL 10, 2BOX 24, 2CZR 42, 2EV 11, 2KR 39, 2OV 10. Brooklyn: 2ABP 21, 2ADZ 25, 2AND 50, 2APB 31, 2BAZ 7, 2BDM 54, 2BO 81, 2CRB 24, 2PF 18. Long Island: 2AIZ 66, 2AJE 1, 2ALS 15, 2AVB 37, 2AWQ 7, 2AYS 7, 2BSL 3, 2CTP 20, 2TY 5. Bronx: 2AET 7, 2AHG 39, 2ALP 25, 2BAD 23. Staten Island: 2ABO 24, 2AFV 109.

EASTERN NEW YORK—2ABY reports a new ham in the person of 2BLI. 2CNS is now at his new QRA, 2 Livingston Ave., White Plains, N. Y., and is using an indoor antenna and counterpoise. 2BOW cannot seem to raise any foreigners.

Traffic: 2ABY 99, 2CNS 10, 2BOW 99.

MIDWEST DIVISION

IOWA—SCM, A. W. Kruse, 9BKV—The RM reports everything perking fine and a nice list of schedules throughout the state. FB. 9DRA is the star traffic man this month, with 9EJQ right behind him. 9DZW turned in his usual fine report and handled some WNP traffic. 9BKV is using ICW with good results. 9CZC says traffic seems to be as plentiful as ever. 9CUX is a new ORS and finds lots of traffic on 80. 9PB reports everything perking FB on 40 and 80. 9DEA made the BPL and no schedules! 9DGW blew his 50 and rigged up a couple of 201-As and a 250 volt MG but results were punk. 9BCA and 9EXX handled lots of traffic at the Fort Madison Radio Show. 9BTX, 9PB, EJQ, 9CUX, 9DLJ, 9BIP and 9AAW also handled great batches of messages for the Show. 9EHN has a new Zepp antenna and reports fine results on 40 and 80. 9CS did fine work on 40 by keeping several skeds. 9CGY works a lot of sixes. 9EIV turned in a good report for a starter. 9EHR is putting in a spark coil CW for emergency work. FB. 9AMG is leaving for college but expects to be on this summer. 9BWN reported by radio and says he is too busy to handle much traffic. 9EIW gets A. C. and RAC reports from her DC power. Hi. 9CJL says he's got spring fever. 9ECO is using a current feed Hertz with good results. 9AYH and 9DPL pound away when they have time. Don't forget the Midwest Convention at Ames, April 13th and 14th. Let's all go.

Traffic: 9DRA 504, 9EJQ 344, 9DZW 298, 9BKV 289, 9CZC 285, 9CUX 259, 9DEA 228, 9PB 216, 9DGW 214, 9DGW 82, 9BAC 200, 9EHN 152, 9CS 78, 9CGY 62, 9EIV 52, 9EHR 48, 9AMG 46, 9BWN 46, 9EIW 45, 9CJL 42, 9ECO 17, 9AYH 6, 9DPL 1, 9EXX 58.

KANSAS—SCM F. S. McKeever, 9DNG—The International Tests seem to have been the main interests in Kansas this month, 9DRD, 9DIH, 9CV and 9DNG-9AEK were among stations entered. 9DRD worked Africa in tests so a WAC certificate will be his soon. 9DNG-9AEK worked all the continents. 9CFN has several fine skeds in all directions. 9HL, and 9CKV are two of the most consistent traffic men now. 9BII reports a new 852 as do 9CLR, 9BUY, 9BPL and 9CPY. 9CFW, 9CNT and 9COR are on the air but not very active. 9LN was complaining be-

cause he could not get out and then pulled an R8 from SA! 9EBM is steadily coming to the front. 9BET is QRW washing machine business.

Traffic: 9DNG 175, 9BUY 5, 9BPL 8, 9BHR 46, 9CPY 5, 9BII 12, 9HL 81, 9COR 11, 9CFN 47, 9CNT 19, 9BGX 5, 9CFW 12, 9CKV 52, 9EBM 12, 9LN 17, 9JU 17, 9CLR 8, 9BET 1.

NEBRASKA—SCM, C. B. Diehl, 9BYG—Our observer says he'll resign if there isn't more business in his line soon. 9CJT, 9AWS and 9CGQ fell flat again this time. 9ANZ hit good in the international test with a score of 9. 9QY working with 20 meter phone says FB. 9EEW is still repairing BCLs. 9DI is very busy with his school work. 9BOQ had a long siege of illness and a death in the family. Sorry, OM. 9CHB says that if any one gets half as much kick out of an ORS as he does, all the radio in the world would be ham radio. 9BBS is working to perfect his filter between licks on the railroad. 9CDB is rebuilding his entire station. 9BQR has a terrible time with QSS caused from power line and QRM from power leaks, etc. 9EBL blew his plate transformer. 9EGJ turns in first report which is a dinger. 9AGD comes up for air and spouts 40 for a change. 9DVR after testing with the BCLs finds that his set does not touch any of them except a few single circuits.

Traffic: 9ANZ 15, 9QY 10, 9EEW 5, 9DFR 7, 9BYG 2, 9CHB 11, 9BBS 31, 9EGJ 46, 9AGD 40, 9DVR 25.

MISSOURI—SCM, L. B. Laizure, 9RR—9DOE and 9BEQ led in traffic in St. Louis this month. 9BEQ tried the tests but had too much power leak QRM to do much. 9BEU combined DX and traffic work. 9BHI was on 20 mostly and traffic suffered. 9DLB worked the 80 band and handled a good total. 9BMU increased his total over January. 9DZN had no traffic due to school and X section QRM. 9ZK kept a 50 on 81 meters and another 50 on 21.4 meters but the 250 on 41.6 was QRT due to blown tube. 9DUD is now an OBS. 9DKG hit the BPL for deliveries. Schedules helped raise his total. 9BOE was lost this month. 9ARA handled a lot of test messages but reception was hindered by power leaks. 9CRM had an excellent traffic report and got R6 report from London on 80 meters. 9CCQ reports several new hams and a good traffic total. 9DAE hit the BPL with 5 skeds in effect. 9BUE is recovering from a siege of illness. 9BQS has been tied up by job QRM and also was off while building Haynes type chem. rectifier. 9LI had a good month but QRM from school. 9LU kept skeds with 9ENU for basket ball game scores and had some good DX. 9ASV received his ORS and put in a sked with 5AXX. 9EUB is a new traffic station in Joplin. 9ERR is a new station in Stockton, operated by the father of 9CDF. 9CDF is temporarily absent working W.U. job in Kansas and carrying portable transmitter. 9ERR and 9BUE are on 150 meter band. 9BVC, the new 00, turned in a good off-wave operation report. 9AJW and 9ERM have a station going in Fulton handling traffic. 9AVS and 9DZP continue active but reports are nil. 9ENU hit the BPL this month for good deliveries. 9RR also had a good month but was unable to operate enough to be a BPL member. 9LD and 9ENU secured 9FAU as the call for their new station at Overland Park, Kans. 9ADR is QRT going to school and operating KFKU. 9EMH clicked with Asia this month. 9ACA is still QRT after moving. 9DQN doubled his traffic this month. 9DOJ appears on the traffic sheet after an extended absence. 9AYL and 9AHZ were QRW with tests. 9DLL moved and blew two 210s and 20 mikes of condenser. 9ZD put in most of his time with X work. 9WV and 9BSB were on considerably but traffic did not materialize. 9RR made two skeds and kept them for two weeks then job QRM obliged QSK. 9ARO is the call assigned to the N.R.F. 100 watt station. 9DQN was appointed A-A station. 9DRY is on frequently. 9EUR of Denver visited the hams in K.C. during the last week of February. The new ham column was dropped from the K.C. Post and QSY'd to the K.C. Sunday Star, thanks to 9EMH.

Traffic: 9DOE 140, 9BEQ 80, 9BEU 19, 9BHI 15, 9DLB 39, 9BMU 12, 9ZK 26, 9DKG 120, 9BUE 10, 9ASV 10, 9EUB 4, 9LJ 25, 9LI 16, 9BQS 1, 9DAE 330, 9CCQ 33, 9CRM 154, 9ARA 94, 9DQN 21, 9ENU 101, 9EMH 2, 9DOJ 46, 9RR 208, 9AJW-ERM 14.

NEW ENGLAND DIVISION

CONNECTICUT—SCM, H. E. Nichols, 1BM—1VB, 1CTI, 1ASD have made the grade for BPL this month and deserve most honorable mention for their efforts in keeping traffic on the jump. 1VE and 1IM report traffic coming through very nicely on schedule operation. 1VE is displaying a new AA appointment. 1BWM and 1CTI have recently completed a map of active ORS in Conn. which is FB. 1BHM and 1BJK report things moving very nicely in New Haven and with the AA work, 1BJK sure is helping the Electric Co. out. 1MK has finally got into operation again and from the sound of that powerful signal can understand why they went up on the 80 band. RP who hails from the West and used to be old 9WR is the new op. We sure welcome you, OM. 1MY has finally decided the eighty meter band is pretty fair for local DX and has started some schedules. 1ATG has recently come up to the best traffic band and is handling a goodly bit of traffic and we are pleased with his results. 1ADW and 1OS have been keeping the Danbury section of our state in fairly active condition.

Traffic: 1BQH 2, 1BGC 7, 1OS 13, 1AMC 14, 1BLF 14, 1NE 18, 1TD 24, 1MK 26, 1MY 28, 1BHM 33, 1ADW 48, 1BWM 52, 1AFB 54, 1BJK 72, 1ATG 80, 1IM 81, 1AOI 82, 1ASD 85, 1VE 112, 1CTI 204, 1VB 265, 1AMG 13, 1BNS 148.

MAINE—SCM, Fred Best, 1BIG—1CDX sent in a good total which shows what a real schedule will do for a ham. 1BUB is working both the 40 and 80 bands with good results. 1AIT is back on 81.5 with a fine note and a wicked punch. 1BAY, a new ham, turned in a mighty fine total this time. 1AJC turned in a fine report, showing that Portland is at last on the map when it comes to traffic. 1BFZ says he has been kind of neglecting the 80 meter band. 1AQL is on from 6.30 p. m. to 7.00 daily. He reports the new call letters of the Queen City Radio Club as being 1ARR and says that new members are coming in all the time. 1AUR says that there is all sorts of activity in Livermore Falls, with 1AQD, 1AHY, 1AXP and 1IP on the air. 1ASJ found that he could work Europe with lowpowered set, so he has temporarily laid off the traffic game. 1FP reports that due to his new job he will not be able to be on so much now. 1ATV reported by radio that his transformer has been burned out the early part of the month. 1BIG is hard at work getting an USNR organization under way and desires to hear from Bangor and Portland hams who are interested in putting their respective cities on the map with a real honest-to-goodness USNR unit.

Traffic: 1BIG 203, 1CDX 54, 1BUB 54, 1AIT 50, 1BAY 45, 1AJC 31, 1BFZ 18, 1AQL 10, 1AUR 2, 1ASJ 2.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—SCM, V. W. Hodge, 1ATJ—Traffic this month was scarce due to the many stations taking part in the Tests. 1IP pumped out a bunch with his 201A, and worked Kansas City with an input of 2.3 watts. 1AEF, in spite of a blown tube, worked good DX and handled his share of traffic. 1ANK is a new station reported by him. 1BFT reports a bunch of stations and ops at NHU. One of them, 1IH made 66 points in the Tests. 1ANS says he didn't report last month as his OW cleaned out his shack and he couldn't find anything left to report. Hi. 1AOQ is working a few on 20 and 40. 1ASR has been authorized by the Fed. Radio Comm. to work in the new 10 meter band. 1BFT, 1IP, 1ALY and 1AEF are enlisting in the Naval Reserve. 1JN reported direct to HQ this month. The SCM hopes to meet the NH gang at the Convention. See you there, OM.

Traffic: 1IP 168, 1AEF 120, 1ATJ 80, 1AOQ 51, 1ASR 38, 1ANS 24, 1BFT 23, 1JN 28.

EASTERN MASSACHUSETTS—SCM, E. L. Battey, 1UE—Eight stations make the BPL with 1FL as the star traffic pusher. 1AKS, 1CRA, 1LM and 1WV all turned in enviable reports. 1SL has been appointed as Official Observer. 1BVL, 1AXA, 1ADM, 1ABA, 1ACH, 1BW, 1RY, 1KH, 1WV and 1ON all took part in the International Tests and nearly all had good luck. 1AKS is operating at WIM. Schedules are still desired by 1YC. 1BVL worked fo-A7U and fo-A4E. 1ABA got R8 from New Zealand FB. 1ADM had his 60 foot mast up again but it had another downfall. He will be back on 80 soon now that the tests are over. 1KH and 1WV, the rivals, worked too much DX to list. DX reported good by 1BKV. 1NK says he will be on more regularly now so you traffic men should watch for him. 1ACA says 80 is getting as bad as 40 as far as QRM goes. 1BDV finally got Zep feed working, but school QRM keeps him off the air quite a bit. Two new hams are being tutored by 1AHV. 1NV still finds time to pound now and then. 1APK has been appointed Monitor Station in A-A Radio System. YLs take some of his time, says 1IN. The BCLs have 1AVY on the jump, fixing their receivers. 1ASI has rebuilt and is keeping some skeds. The

fact that he was QRW accounts for small totals says 1CRA—look at his total, gang. Naval Reserve drills are going pretty smoothly now with 1VR, 1MR, 1RL, 1AQE, 1LM and 1UE taking part. 1KY, the RM, wants to know what is wrong with the ORS. 1FL has lots of schedules. Plans are being made at E.M.A.R.A. for the New England Convention to be held in Boston at the Elks Hotel Apr 20 and 21st. It should go over big and will surely go over with the cooperation of the gang. Let's all plan to attend and meet one another.

Traffic: 1FL 501, 1CRA 335, 1LM 198, 1WV 196, 1KY 135, 1KH 61, 1ACH 86, 1UE 65, 1ABA 141, 1YC 47, 1SL 27, 1AGS 24, 1ASI 23, 1AHV 25, 1ON 7, 1AXA 114, 1AKS 351, 1NK 8, 1RY 9, 1BKV 11, 1BVL 8, 1APK 16, 1ACA 46, 1NV 12, 1ADM 2.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS — SCM, A. H. Carr, 1DB—1AJM is quitting the ham game. Sorry to hear it, OM. "Kit" Duval is operating the station at the YMCA under his own call 1AMW. 1AKZ says he would like to know what part of the 20 band some 9's hear Aussies at 8 am. 1AMZ has been on the air regularly in his vacation periods. 1ANI has joined the Naval Reserve net. 1APL kept a bunch of skeds as per usual and had a fine traffic total. 1AZD says he is just catching up on lost sleep after the contest. 1BIV has at last got back on the air again and says he hopes to be on regularly. 1BKQ is now the call of the radio club here and they have several ops. 1ANI says anybody desiring skeds, write to him. The Springfield Radio Assn. have their new station nearly ready. 1PY has moved but says he will be on the air again soon. 1IL of Springfield, Mass., is a new ORS. We all wish him the best of luck.

Traffic: 1AJK 3, 1AJM 38, 1AKZ 30, 1ADO 15, 1AMZ 13, 1ANI 93, 1APL 151, 1ASU 2, 1AZD 266, 1AMW 6, 1BIV 2, 1BKQ 7.

RHODE ISLAND—SCM, D. B. Fancher, 1DB—Sickness in the family has kept 1AMU off the air this month. 1MO says that the tests put a crimp in his traffic this month. 1AWE's DX reads like a geography, and his traffic total isn't so bad either. 1BQD scored 27 points in the Contest and his traffic suffered. 1EI sends his traffic report but no news so don't know what he is doing. 1BAT hooked WNP this month and got the bulk of his traffic on 40. 1AQP handled some foreign traffic. 1BVB has gone back to the Hartley circuit as the other couldn't be made to work satisfactory. 1BIL handled some emergency traffic during the big Fall River fire. F. B., OM. Our star station this month is 1BLS, the new station at Newport. 1AAL had to build a new rectifier as it broke down the first of the month.

Traffic: 1BLS 71, 1BIL 33, 1BVB 31, 1AQP 27, 1BAT 24, 1EI 17, 1BQD 14, 1AWE 13, 1MO 8, 1AMU 4, 1AAL 10.

VERMONT—SCM, C. T. Kerr, 1AJG—Will the stations that were entered in the last tests notify 1AJG how many points they had as there are some prizes here that were donated and will be awarded by the SCM when your report is confirmed. 1IT has been appointed Asst. SCM. 1AJG is now on 80 meters. 1BBJ is in NYC now but will go west for another month and we sure will miss George's DC note perking through on AA stuff. 1BD has the only crystal xmitter in the State and using an indoor antenna. 1ATU was QSO eb on 20 meters. FB. 1AD is now on the 80 meter band and has skeds with 1AJG. 1AOO, a new ham in Richford, perks out FB and is applying for an ORS. 1FN scored 3 points in the recent tests using a Zep antenna. 1BJP maintains good contacts on 83 meters. 1EZ is our 20 meter experimenter and does good work on fone. 1BEB is doing 1BBJ's job in his absence. 1BCK is an AA station with lots of traffic coming through from him. 1NH perks out fine on low power and more power to him.

Traffic: 1NH 31, 1BEB 21, 1EZ 9, 1BJP 37, 1FN 9, 1IT 120, 1ATU 3, 1BBJ 29, 1AJG 51.

NORTHWESTERN DIVISION

MONTANA—SCM, O. W. Viers, 7AAT-QT—7AJU leads this section again this month and reports that he will soon return to the west coast to pound brass on the sea again. We'll miss you, OM. 7EL has trouble going east and would like a schedule with some of the eastern gang. 7DD says his crystal set works nicely on 84.8 meters. 7FL handled a few but is cramped for time. 7ZU is on 84.5 meters when he isn't too busy. 7AFM couldn't find a reporting card in time so jotted the report on a "gram" blank and sent it in anyway. 7AFW has been on the sick list but is doing a little work now. 7AFP from Red Lodge got his 210 on and worked a few. 7AHG has built a new TP-TG transmitter, but she still refuses to talk. 7OW is still getting on the receiving end of the programs from eg-5SW on 20 meters. 7AAT-QT now has a 900 cycle supply for the 852 and will soon be on with a 210 and a 500 volt MG. Those, in this part of the country, interested in copying the official broadcasts from this section may find the following a help. 7AAT on 38.2 meters at 5 pm MST every day except Sundays. 7AFM on 40 meters 9 to 11 pm daily ex. Sat. 7EL, 41.5 m. Mons. at 9 pm MST and Thurs. at 7 pm. 7DD, 1 pm 21 meters, 5 pm, 42 meters, 11 pm 83 meters, 7AAW, Mon. Thurs. Sat. and Sun. 2:30 pm 41.75 meters. 7FL Mon. 40 meters 7:30 pm. Fridays, 40 meters 7:30 pm, Sats. 21 meters, 2:30 pm.

Traffic: 7AJU 39, 7EL 21, 7DD 20, 7AAT 14, 7AFM 11, 7FL 6.

OREGON—SCM, R. H. Wright, 7PP—7AEC takes all the honors this month. 7AEK is using TG-TP circuit. 7UN is using 20 meters entirely, says that he can't work anything on 40. 7PL, a new ORS, is a promising traffic station. 7OQ held four days of regular contact with SS Guide enroute to Hawaii. 7HV a new amateur at Toledo, is using a UX210 supplied with B batts. 7FU has installed ICW to relieve the BCLs of key clicks. 7ABH says he worked three Africans in two days the long way round. 7MH is QRW with school at present but will be on regularly this spring.

Traffic: 7AEC 364, 7MH 46, 7OQ 27, 7ABH 21, 7FU 20, 7PL 13, 7UN 13, 7AEK 7, 7AKK 5, 7HV 4.

WASHINGTON—SCM, Otto Johnson, 7FD—New ORS are 7BM, 7BB, 7ACA, 7QG, 7BR, 7MP, 7DF, 7EK, 7VK and 7AG. Tommy Baird, 7VL, of Spokane, has been appointed RM for Eastern Washington and it is expected that traffic totals will begin to show a healthy increase. The small totals this month are due largely to the Tests but next month will be another story. The new ORS are all live wires and it is hoped that the nice certificate will inspire them to make the BPL the first month. Old ORS who were not reappointed but who believe they are entitled to a ticket are requested to write the SCM. Better cooperation will mean more and better ORS.

Traffic: 7QG 32, 7KO 31, 7VL 14, 7TX 12, 7AFQ 9, 7MP 8, 7TZ 7, 7IV 7.

PACIFIC DIVISION

LOS ANGELES—SCM, D. C. Wallace, 6AM—6AM and 6BSN make the BPL this month. 6BSN is keeping some good schedules and one message handled from Phoenix covered 16,000 miles before it reached Fresno. 6ZBJ is keeping some good schedules. 6BZR is still rebuilding and is putting up a Hertz soon. 6QL had a chat with OM Russell of am-3AB. 6BFP handled several messages from China. 5AWQ extends a general invitation to the gang to come to Lake Arrowhead and pound brass to their heart's content, day or nite. 6DKX located a private C. F. Moore at Manila, P. I. within ten days, after mails and cables had failed during period since Sept. 20, 1927. The U. S. Army Recruiting Officer in Los Angeles referred the boy's parents to 6DKX. 6BZC put in more power there but has been off the air most of the month. 6BJX says QRM from other work leaves little time for radio and that 6DDX (ex- oa-5AP) was a big success in a play. 6BJX has had a visit from 6DDX's YL. 6DOW is a new contributor with his first report but is going to report every month from now on. 6COT has a sister attending Redlands University, and gets the news to her in ten minutes through 6BFP. 6ANN, after trying all kinds of antennae, is at last sold on the Zep. 6DPK is off the air temporarily because of change of QRA. 6BXD missed reporting because he got married. 6DGT got a new 50 watt set going and hopes to get in more traffic and DX. 6CUH handled a message for a business man in OH who wanted his wife in LA to meet him in SF on a certain date. oh6DKI told him that the man was very tickled with the FB service. 6ABK got 18 points in the contest and thinks the contest was sure FB. 6BTS had transmitter trouble but will be going full force again this month. 6ALZ says XKV3 is a lumber scow off the coast of Nicaraugua, and wants to work the gang. 6ALR's tube went west and he is rebuilding. 6DEG is working on a short wave super-het. 6DPY says a radio club is being started in Bakersfield by him and 6WZ. 6BVT is trying to get a sked with Hawaii. 6CLK, 6BHR, 6AIO, 6PY, 6BRO, 6OF report as usual. 6AM finds the screen grid

receiver is great. His 6 phase transmitter was described in February *QST*. He has also been acting as chairman inductive interference committee for the Radio Trades Assn. of Southern Calif.

Traffic: 6AM 128, 6BSN 115, 6ZBJ 68, 6BZR 68, 6QL 57, 6BFP 48, 6AWQ 45, 6DKX 44, 6BZC 43, 6BJX 41, 6BGC 25, 6DCH 22, 6CHT 20, 6AGR 19, 6DOW 16, 6COT 16, 6ANN 16, 6DPK 16, 6BXD 15, 6DGT 12, 6CUH 11, 6CAG 11, 6AKW 11, 6CQM 10, 6ID 10, 6CZT 10, 6BVT 9, 6CMQ 9, 6SJ 8, 6ABK 8, 6BTS 7, 6ALZ 7, 6ALR 6, 6DEG 6, 6DPY 3.

SANTA CLARA VALLEY—SCM, F. J. Quement, 6NX—Nearly all the stations entered the tests this month but notwithstanding the traffic seemed to move the same as other months. 6AMM was badly handicapped by power leaks, but the PI sked still held up. 6BCH was second in traffic this month and is showing a gain each month. 6BMW got his crystal going on 20.8 and reports everything FB. 6BMW is the RM. Write him for skeds, and he will also check your QRH. 6BYH reports that between the tests and a Ford, hasn't much time for traffic. Hi. 6BAX was QSO plenty of DX this month. 6AOD, the new 00, is working the three bands but reports DX ND. 6CJD is still traveling around but hopes to get located soon. 6BNH was QRW this month. 6BVY seems to have retired from the traffic game. Let's hear from you, OM. 6NX was commissioned Ensign in the USNR this month.

Traffic: 6AMM 300, 6BCH 54, 6BMW 30, 6BYH 29, 6BAX 21, 6AOD 7.

EAST BAY—SCM, P. W. Dann, 6ZX—Well gang, by the time this goes to press, you will probably be acquainted with the new SCM, J. Walter Frates, Jr., 368-62nd St., Oakland, Calif. It is earnestly requested by the outgoing SCM that you fellows bury your hammers and get behind Frates 100%. I sincerely hope that you ORS will make a better showing for the month of March than for Feb. You fellows elected Frates to the SCM job so get behind him. With your entire support, he'll make the East Bay Section THE Section but there'll be no room for the laggards. 6ALV is going to Alaska 6BBJ entered the International Tests and is building 20 meter CW so not much doing. 6BPC also in tests but also has skeds with na-7KN. I want to thank those who assisted me while SCM of the East Bay Section and again request that all get behind the new SCM and assist him in making the East Bay Section the best ever, and help put over the coming A. R. R. L. Convention. 6CGM complains of a bad power leak. 6BUX got the old 50 on for the second week of the Tests but just as he got all set, his power transformer blew. 6AMI sold his MG. He says 80 is better than 40 for night work. 6COL has a 20 meter Zepp that works FB. 6CLZ will be on more regularly in about two weeks but still has bad QRM from U. of Calif. when it comes to studies. Hi.

Traffic: 6BPC 24, 6ALV 8, 6CGM 60, 6BUX 40, 6AMI 70, 6COL 8, 6CLZ 1.

ARIZONA—SCM, D. B. Lamb, 6ANO—6BJF reports several new hams in Phoenix. 6CDU reports again after two months missed. 6AZM says local QRM makes it almost impossible to work through. 6BWS says that 6DAU, 9ENM and himself have the best traffic hookup in this part of the country. 6CPX a new ORS although an old timer coming from Calif. attending the U. of A. 6ANO has been working some DX and handling some traffic. 6DWQ is ex-9ADI of Colo. Springs using a 204A in Hartley with recto bulbs. 6DSA is a new station but an old timer back of the key using a small set. 6DIE sports a mercury arc now and is proud of it. 6DRH says its very difficult to QSR Calif. on 80. 6BWS leads the state in messages this month. 6DRH is next.

Traffic: 6BJF 97, 6CPX 34, 6BWS 116, 6CDU 10, 6ANO 56, 6DRH 113.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY—SCM, C. F. Mason, 6CBS—The SCM reports enthusiasm picking up. Three stations reported this month. That is better but there is still room for lots of improvement. The club meetings are getting bigger each time.

Traffic: 6CDK 8, 6DON 15, 6CIS 12.

HAWAII—SCM, F. L. Fullaway, oh6CFQ—The annual winter fade-out effect seems to have cleared up somewhat and as a result, there was more activity among the hams. 6AVL, working on both 20 and 40, has the high traffic score. 6DJU has been experimenting with zeppelin antenna and 20 meters with good results. 6BDL got in part of the international tests but had trouble with his generator. 6DPG has built a 201A self-rectified 20 meter xmitter. 6DCU is trying 20 with no luck. His 50 blew so he hit it and made it work. Hi. 6CLJ is on 19 and 38 with 250 watts. 6CFQ is now on 20 with very good results. 6DEY is building a xtal control xmitter with a 500 watt power amplifier. 6DB keeps a regular sked with his relative 6KS in L.A.

Traffic: 6AVL 114, 6BDL 29, 6DB 26, 6CLJ 23, 6DPG 18.

NEVADA—SCM, C. B. Newcombe, 6UO—6LB has his xmitter working on 19.5 meters now and reports good results. 6ABM is not on much lately as he has been too busy.

Traffic: 6ABM 11, 6LB 21, 6CHG 19, 6UO 20.

SAN DIEGO—SCM, G. A. Sears, 6BQ—Now that 6BXI has a WAC he has sold his fifty and uses 15 watts. 6AJM leads the Section in the recent Tests. 6BAM finds lots of traffic on the 80 band. 6EC keeps daily sked with nn-1NIC and handles a pile of tfc. 6BQ still finds time to handle some traffic and sticks to ultra-audion xmitter. 6BYZ keeps busy trying to line up more skeds in Orange County. 6EC has been appointed 00. 6BWI is building a new 50 TP-TG. 6CNK keeps two skeds. 6DAU has been sent to sea and resigns as ORS. Sorry to see you go, OM. 6FP has cleared up a pile of trouble for the BCLs and amateurs in San Diego and vicinity. 6OX was heard on the air again recently. 6BAS plans on trying out the 10 meter band. 6BFE is QRW digging ditches. 6BDE has a superhet working on 10 meters and reports heard a 3rd district station recently. Supervisor of Radio for the 6th Dist., Mr Linden, held examinations in the Federal Bldg., San Diego, recently and was greeted by a full house.

Traffic: 6BXI 216, 6AJM 183, 6BAM 158, 6EC 125, 6BQ 98, 6BYZ 48, 6BWI 22, 6CNK 18, 6DAU 14, 6FP 14, 6OX 9, 6BAS 6.

PHILIPPINES—SCM, J. E. Jiminez, op1AT—The SCM sends in the Philippine report for the last three months, listing just traffic so it goes as follows:

Traffic: November: op1HR 593, op1DR 362, op1DL 136 ,op1AT 27, op1GZ 10. December: op1HR 664, op1DR 332, op1DL 168, op1AT 28, op1GZ 18. January: op1HR 719, op1DR 103, op1DL 144, op1GZ 16, op1AT 3.

ROANOKE DIVISION

NORTH CAROLINA—SCM, R. S. Morris, 4JR—4DQ is going up to 80 as too much "pse QSL cul 73" on 40. 4AB seems to be taking all honors for traffic lately. 4VH is trying to catch up with 4AB but missed again. 4ADJ is increasing the capacity of his Edison battery plate supply. 4OC had fine luck in the international tests. 4EC is now located at New Bern and punching the key at 4EA. 4EA is going strong with a 250 watter. 4OH had trouble with his plate transformer during the tests. 4JR has been QRW tests and convention.

Traffic: 4AB 116, 4VH 78, 4DB 60, 4EC 19, 4JR 9, 4EA 8, 4DQ 1.

WEST VIRGINIA—SCM, H. S. Hoffman, Jr., 8HD—8VZ did some fine work on schedules using one 852, working 6BN for ten consecutive evenings. 8ACZ is on 175 meters and also on 20. 8AUL took an international test message from nl-GREN. 8CLQ worked fo-A5T during internationals. 8DPO working west coast with new set. 8BJG back for vacation and heard on several times. 8BNZ and 8OK reported rebuilding. 8DEW getting out good. 8HD when not QRW from school work has sked with 4KF. Several of the gang anticipate being at the Charlotte Convention. 9EI visited Huntington and 8ALG visited 8HD.

Traffic: 8VZ 407, 8ACZ 91, 8BPA 18, 8HD 8, 8AUL 5, 8DEW 5, 8CLQ 4, 8BBM 4, 8BJG 3.

VIRGINIA—SCM, J. F. Wohlford, 3CA—3CEL had to close up, blew last fifty watter and can't find any more. 3KU QSKd all skeds for the tests, had rotten QRM from power leaks and made 90 points and 49 foreign QSOs. 3JT blew his UP-1016 and had to close up most of the month. 3WM made 60 points in tests and about 35 foreign QSOs. 3TN also QRX for tests but had no luck. 3AQY and 3ARB are new stations at Ocean View. A new ham will be on at the Naval Operating Base, Hampton Roads, soon. 3EC has been handling some traffice. 3CEL claims no traffic but works around among the hams every night. 3BGS is preparing for the new power set. 3KG is also waiting on the new line for his new transmitter. 3AG continues to reach out after them at spare times. 3NM is QRW exams and had to cancel all skeds. 3PO is a new ham at Charlottesville. 3IE sends in his report through 3NM and handled a few messages. 3CKL has his xtal control set going now on 40 meters. 3CA is working on a new transmitter and will be

back soon. 3BZ attended the board meeting at Hartford and now has the bug again. 3BDZ is still tinkering with his xtal set. He and 3CKL are en-route Charlotte convention.

Traffic: 3KU 180, 3CEB 38, 3JT 25, 3WM 5, 3TN 64, 3EC 25, 3BGS 8, 3AG 10, 3NM 23, 3EI 4, 3CKL 21, 3CA 119.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN DIVISION

COLORADO—SCM, C. R. Stedman, 9CAA—9EAM comes forward again this month with his regular pile of msgs. FB work, OM. 9CAA is still looking for a mercury arc rectifier. 9DQD is on a transcontinental route now and says traffic is generally going ahead. 9ENM is kept busy training BCLs to becomes hams via the code class. 9DRV is going to try 80 meters—maybe. 9DQV has been experimenting and so was not on much. 9CCM has to cover her set up every time it snows so it won't get all wet. 9CAT put in a motor generator set and hopes to set the world on fire. 9CDE has been too busy with the international tests to do much traffic work. 9CAW finally got his receiver working in first class shape but the wave of the transmitter jumps all the way from WIK to WIR. Hi. 9DGJ has been on but says no traffic. 9EEA was in Hartford attending the Directors meeting. 9EJW is as active as ever. 9BYC is rebuilding for 40 meters.

Traffic: 9EAM 284, 9CAA 93, 9DQD 67, 9ENM 20, 9DRV 18, 9DQV 7, 9CDE 5, 9CAW 16.

SOUTHEASTERN DIVISION

ALABAMA—SCM, A. D. Trum, 5AJP—5AKK sent in a fine one about Birmingham. 5AX is doing splendid work out at Robert's Flying Field. They have a fifty watt set under the call of 5RR. 5AS, the old Morse op, is xing on 20 with indoor antenna system. 5PD is off the air until his license returns. 5MI is on again with 50 watts. 5SO with the old reliables Bell and Ansley are on now with an 852 with 2000 AC. 5ARG, the ship op, is coming along fine using a Hertz and getting out splendid on a 210. 5AXN has a 200 watt Telefunken going fine and working all countries. 5WQ not only works his radio good but plays a mean moaning sax. 5DT is in love and the fellows call him the "Love Bird". 5AKK just returned from Atlanta and says that the gang there couldn't have treated him more royally. 5AR is going to be inactive for a while longer. 5UY is using a freak transmitter consisting of a 210 built in a cigar box with the usual loading coils on a 140 ft. ant. with 200 volts battery DC on the plate. 5AYL is doing his bit at Huntsville. 5AAD is coming back in fine style. He had the pleasure of a visit from 4HQ of Pensacola on Naval Reserve Duty. Montgomery is going strong. 5ADA has been working in spare time but finds time to work his set. 5ATS just got his new transformer which he ordered after burning out a perfectly good generator and says he is set for a good month. 5ATJ, a new nam, is doing his share of good work. 5JY had the misfortune of having his battery go west on his receiver. 5AJP is in a dormant stage.

Traffic: 5AAD 26, 5AX 32, 5AS 16, 5PD 4, 5ARG 12, 5AXN 32, 5WQ 16, 5UV 63, 5AYL 25, 5ADA 21, 5ATS 26, 5ATJ 3, 5JY 35.

FLORIDA—SCM, C. E. Ffoulkes, 4LK—The SCM is very pleased to see the large amount of traffic handled this month. 4ACV and 4PU dropped in to see the SCM this month, also 8BZZ of Zanesville, Ohio, and WSQ and WSP. 4BL leads the gang in traffic this time. Traffic has picked up with 4TK since installing his mercury arc rectifier. RL of 4LK is "In the Navy Now" and hopes to make the Academy. 4OB is the proud owner of a WAC certificate now. 4CK gets R9 reports in Europe. An 852 is stepping out for 4AAO now. 4BN handled traffic for the So. Florida Fair. 4MS made a talk over COA on ham radio. 4RK is leaving for the North very soon. 4ABJ is sitting behind a couple of 201As. Very glad to hear from 4CH who worked en-OGG. 4KC says 80 is the berries. 400 has a murdercycle now. 4NE is back on the air after a long illness. 4HY says he still has hopes of getting a WAC.

Traffic: 4BL 101, 4TK 70, 4LK 68, 40B 65, 4CK 64, 4AAO 56, 4BN 40, 4MS 30, 4RK 22, 4ABJ 15, 4CH 14, 4KC 10, 4OO 6, 4NE 4, 4HY 4.

GA.-S.C.-Cuba-Porto Rico-Isle of Pines—SCM, H. L Reid, 4KU—Georgia: 4RN in bad with power interference and only made 99 points in the international tests and his best DX was oa-6SA. 4KY had a nice report and has five skeds arranged. 4ABS sends us the dope on the Columbus gang. 4NQ received a fine letter of recommendation from the Corps Area Signal Officer about the low wave work he has been doing lately. 4FE lost his plate transformer and is rebuilding pending the arrival of a new one. 4PA is being reported in England with a 201-A with 160 volts on the plate.

Porto Rico: 4KD sends us the dope on the PR gang but claims that they are not coming through as they should. 4AAN handled news of Lindbergh's Caracas to St. Thomas flight to nu-2UO via xnu-KGAA, the Yacht "Aras." 4JE and 4KT have been busy with arrangements for broadcasting Lindbergh welcoming through WKAQ. 4KT ran a Radiola 17 with loud-speaker for the public. 4UR had the misfortune to get a few ribs broken and has been unable to be on. 4KD is still rebuilding and is ready for a two weeks vacation in San Juan. 4AAN is going to put on a 50 watter with MG. 4XH is the experimental station of the Bull Insular steamship company at Loiza, P. R.

South Carolina: 4AAM has taken over his Dad's drugstore and has changed his skeds to midnight. 4EI says traffic is certainly humming his way.

Traffic: 4EI 146, 4AAM 17, 4ABS 34, 4KY 136, 4RN 78.

WEST GULF DIVISION

SOUTHERN TEXAS—SCM, E. A. Sahm, 5YK—One of our new stations is 5RV of San Antonio. We are glad to get your most interesting report, OM. 5SC, the club station is in his back yard. 5ATM of Lufkin, Tex. is another newcomer. He says there are two others, 5AWW and 5AZL in that city. 5ALA reports another ham, 5CO, in Refugio. 5ALA is working with two 210s using 550 on plates. 5EW is working mostly on 20 meters now but says he has little time to operate. 5AMG reports that his tubes went west but that he will have more presently. 5ZU says that he can be on only after 11 pm and has to get up early so he does not have very much time for work. Your SCM is working frantically to go on the air again himself and hopes to be with you soon as 5GW.

Traffic: 5ATM 11, 5ALA 5, 5RV 74.

OKLAHOMA—SCM, K. M. Ehret, 5APG—The First West Gulf Div. Convention held February 10th and 11th proved a great success and indicates a greater development of amateur radio in the Division. 5ANL still keeps skeds. 5AMO is RM, taking the place of 5FJ who has gone to Washington to attend radio school. 5ANT arranged more skeds and hopes to have an 852 doing its stuff soon. 5AIR reports having a great time at the Convention and helped a man find his mother via amateur radio. 5AYO handled considerable traffic and gets a real punch out of his 210. 5VH had flu and his traffic total dropped as a result. 5AZG has moved and had to crate his set temporarily. 5AFX gets out fine now with a pair of 852's. 5AAV built a chemical rectifier after trading his sync and seems to get as good results. 5APG keeps naval reserve skeds. 5SW finally dropped down to 20 meters and reports results FB. 5QL tore down his big set after the Tests and is going to rebuild.

Traffic: 5APG 14, 5AAV 10, 5AFX 15, 5ANL 19, 5AMO 244, 5ANT 60, 5AIR 9, 5VH 12, 5AYO 32, 5SW 14, 5QL 66.

NEW MEXICO—SCM, L. E. Radka, 5TT—Conditions in general seem very poor, altho the msg. total and stations handling traffic are better than previous months. It seems impossible to inject any "pep" into the inactive stations in this Section. Come on, fellows, if you expect this section to stay in existence, do your part and get things started. 5APB reports traffic dropping off. He keeps daily skeds with 5TV but says he is bothered with skips because of the short distance. 5RO is rebuilding the old xmitter. He reports three active stations in Las Vegas at present. FB, OM. 5TV, with his low powered transmitter, is again high man in traffic totals, but complains of no DX. 5BH is keeping skeds with 9CDE and reports traffic very slow.

Traffic: 5TV 26, 5APB 22, 5RO 12, 5BH 16, 5TT-LG 2.

CANADA

MARITIME DIVISION

NOVA SCOTIA—SCM, W. C. Borrett, 1DD—This is the first time for three months that the Nova Scotia Section has been included in the Maritime report, due to the fact that only 1AE has taken the trouble to send in his report. The SCM cannot make up reports from his imagination. 1AE has schedules with VCJ, VCB and VBY and has done most of his work on 52.5 meters. 1AR, 1DJ, 1DD, 1AC, 1AW, 1CC, 1DQ are all located in Halifax at present but activity is rather small. Perhaps the time is ripe for a young convention. The SCM would welcome suggestions from Nova Scotian members of the ARRL as to how to revive interest.

Traffic: 1AE 42.

ONTARIO DIVISION

ONTARIO—SCM, W. V. Sloan, 9BJ—9BZ GOES OVER THE TOP DURING INTERNATIONAL TESTS AND LEADS DIVISION BY SCORING OVER 90 POINTS. VCB AND VBY, FAR NORTH CANADIAN STATIONS MAKING REGULAR USE OF 52.5 METERS. Southern Dist: 3IA turns in a rather brief report this month as the fellows are all too busy collecting points in the International Contest. 3RG reports a new man active in Leamington, with a xtal controlled set. 3UD has been settled again now for a few weeks. 3IA joins the ranks of ROTAB's by hooking with eb-4AU. 3CS again leads the way this month and has rolled up a real list of DX worked. 3CM is busy working on a new plate transformer. 3DZ is having a real tussle with his tube trying to drag it down to 20 meters. 3AD would like schedules on 40. He is on steadily now and handling traffic. Central Dist: 3EL has at last got his N. E. 250 on the air and is getting out in good shape. 3DY has been on the 200 meter band a great deal this past month. 3EG has been prevented from hamming much because of business QRM. 3BL has been active as usual, but this month we have no details. 9AL started out with high hopes in the Tests, but we understand that difficulties cropped up and spoiled his fun. 9BJ has been operating regularly on 52.5 meters, and keeping schedules. 3FC came on once during the Tests and worked eg-5BY on 20 meters for an exchange of messages. 3DV has been experimenting with transmitting circuits, but finds the Hartley is best for him. 3DC has a new Belgian tube working in his CX set, 3A1 has been having wonderful success on 80 meters, using a MG for plate supply. 3BT has been confining his attention to phone work and DX is lost in the "Vale of Despond". 3BU is a newcomer who is expected on the air very soon. 3DB is heard occasionally on 40 and 20. Eastern Dist: 3XM has had to go to Montreal in line of business but Mrs 3XM is now a full-fledged operator so she is carrying on his radio work at home. 3JW is planning a new station in a room donated for the purpose by the Blind Association of Ottawa, where he plans to be on the air very soon. 3MD has been on very little during the past month and 3XQ has been in Montreal for most of the month. Northern Dist: 3N1 and 3HE are both on 52.5 meters regularly from their stations. 3HP pounds brass at every opportunity and can always be relied on to turn in a good traffic total.

Traffic: 9BJ 69, 3CJ 31, 9AL 53, 3DY 24, 9BJ 16, 3GN 10,3FC 9, 3AI 9, 3DV 9, 3DC 9, 3IA 4, 3BT 4, 3AZ 4, 3EL 4, 3CB 2, 3CS 2.

QUEBEC DIVISION

QUEBEC—SCM, Alex Reid, 2BE—This month's Hamfest was held at station 2AD, a very enjoyable time being had by all. The movies of last summer's picnic was a great success and had to be repeated many times, also the Girl from France drew a great deal of attention from 2HV and 2BG. We wish to thank 2AD for the wonderful evening he gave the gang, and also 2AC for his donation of smokes. 2CA, our newest station, has already been QSO-eg-6RG. 2AX has added a new transmitter to his collection and worked five foreigners in one day. 2BR has added another 210 and also uses tube rectification. 2HV is QRW installing a number of emergency sets for his company. 2AD expects to be using fone on 20 meters soon. 2FO has sold out his entire outfit, but still insists that he is not through with the game. 2AC is changing his set from YL to OW. Congratulations. 2BJ has been QSO England.

Traffic: 2BE 52, 2AL 17, 2BR 19, 2BB 13, 2BG 6.

VANALTA DIVISION

ALBERTA—SCM, A. H. Asmussen, 4GT—4AH after rebuilding, turned in a fine msg total due to having skeds in all directions. 4FF is second best and gets very good DX using two 201A's. 4CU is third and has worked some nice DX. 4FB is a new ham and turns in fourth best total. He lives in the country and without assistance built an xmitter using 201As and B batts. 4CC is getting out very well. 4GL is another new ham doing nice work. 4AF gets good reports on his fone from local BCLs. 4HM has rebuilt and it is the neatest and best in this section. 4HA has a very good antenna. 4GJ another new ham that may head the list as he is an old Morse opr. 4GD is in the radio business. 4AE, the Calgary Club station, together with the rest of the local stations report good results from their code practice skeds. 4BV is the new Secy. of the AREA.

Traffic: 4AH 66, 4FF 27, 4CU 22, 4FB 20, 4CC 16, 4GL 11, 4AF 9, 4HM 9, 4HA 6, 4GJ 5, 4GD 5.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—SCM, E. S. Brooks, 5BJ—5AL again enters the BPL with 60 deliveries. 5BL is a runner up and has skeds on 80. 5GO says 20 is FB and worked sc-2AS in daylite. 5BR's total dropped this month on account of very few people on the island and it is hard to originate msgs. 5AD has a new ORS and is rebuilding for the spring rush. Hi. 9AJ tested out on the 14th and will be on regularly soon. The gang at 9AJ are going to build a new clubhouse . 5GF is all ready to bust ether again. 5CT is thinking of rebuilding again. 5CO says its hard to get skeds. 5AR contemplates going to Oregon. 5AT is still at 5AJ's key and is QSO OZ. The radio club of Victoria will be on soon with an H tube. 5CP still knocks 'em over. 5BJ is getting the shack fixed up.

Traffic: 5AL 83, 5BL 54, 5GO 45, 5BR 22, 5AD 14, 5CO 2.

PRAIRIE DIVISION

MANITOBA—SCM, D. B. Sinclair, 4FV—The only points made here during the Tests were 3 gained by 4FV when he clicked with oa-7CW. 4DU hooked nr-2EA but he QSSed out before messages could be exchanged. 4AW is on the road again so he is off the air indefinitely. 4DP actually handled some traffic. 4DW has been messing around with phone and reports working New York with it. 4GI has junked his low power 203A and now has 500 watts input to a 250. 4CT spends most of his time on 52.5 keeping a schedule with Red Lake, FB. 4EY has been up north installing transmitters so he has been QRT most of the month. 4FV is trying to keep a schedule with nc-VBY at Port Churchill on 52.5 meters but with out much success. 4GG blew about three sets of Kenotrons. 4MY now proudly signs 4GQ after his CQs. Both 4GG and 4GQ put out a nice signal on 20. Any person who cannot get traffic on the air these days is not trying, and if he is not trying, he does not deserve an ORS. Also, if you fellows do not buck up on your reporting, there will be a lot of lost ORS certificates next month. This is just a word of warning, gang.

Traffic: 4DP 20, 4CT 18, 4EY 12, 4GG 5, 4GQ 3, 4FV 104.

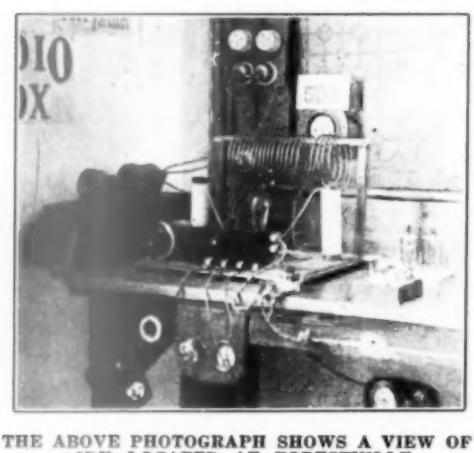
SASKATCHEWAN—SCM, W. J. Pickering, 4FC—4HS has been appointed ORS but will be off for about three weeks studying and will be on later with more power and looking for traffic. 4CK sends in a picture of his shack. 4IH says he hears lots of oz and oa stations but can't connect. 4BM is still waiting to add the 1st and 5th Can. dists to his list. 4CB reports working VCB three weeks in succession. 4EV is having lots of fun with his low-power set but is getting out well. 4AV is off the air at present and is dabbling in the BC game. 4FH is on the air and getting out very well. 4FC has not been on very much having been busy building a new BC receiver. 4FK is at present operating 2-210s in the 80 meter band.

Traffic: 4HS 37, 4CK 28, 4IH 19, 4BM 9.

I.A.R.U. NEWS

AUSTRALIA

We have recently received a copy of another magazine that is devoted in its entirety to amateur radio. "CQ" is issued by the New South Wales Radio Transmitters' League and distributed free to its members each month. No. 1 of Vol. 1 is a twelve-page brochure containing much interesting material. Our best wishes for a long and active life go to "CQ" and the N. S. W. R. T. L., an organization that has added one more emblem in the form of a diamond to the long list already in existence.



THE ABOVE PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS A VIEW OF oa5DX LOCATED AT FORESTVILLE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

A single UX-210 is used in a loosely-coupled Hartley circuit. A step-up transformer and a 24-jar chemical rectifier supply about 18 watts of energy to the plate. Various antenna systems have been tried but, so far, a third harmonic affair has proven to be the best. A separate aerial is used for reception which allows break-in operation to be had at all times.

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"We have been alternating between very hot spells followed by copious rainfalls all over the eastern Australian states for the past couple of months and DX is patchy.

"During these last few weeks there has been a noticeable advent of European stations at around midnight our time. Signal strengths have been quite good and many Australians have worked EG, EB and others. On the nights these stations have been heard well, I have noticed that low-powered outfits find it difficult to raise NU stations. I worked ei1NO one night at midnight our time after vainly trying to raise some NU stations for half an hour.

"Signals from AC stations are coming in well but the AJ signals have not been heard for two months until last week. AI stations are now QSO Australians nightly and receive us mostly on indoor antennas which gives them a better signal static ratio. FO signals have been consistent for some months but are hard to raise owing to their habit of working each other after DX calls. Phone experiments have come strongly to the fore in all Australian states probably owing to the many spells of bad QRN and patchy DX.

"Short-wave sets are now being observed here and there on ships trading to Australia. Broadcast programs on short-waves have been exceptionally fine these last three months. The English station, 5SW, at Chelmsford has been relayed nightly by Australian 2FC and is well worth listening to.

"The matter of power as used by amateurs is an interesting study. Australians consider 100 watts as very big business indeed, the average man who works all continents being parked round about the 40-watt mark while the majority are using between 10 and 20 watts. It is cause for much comment when NU cards come in with descriptions of quarter-kilowatt tubes, etc. The favorite here is the 210 although a few of the high powered chaps are using the English T250. Many orders have already been placed for the UX-852 but, so far, only a few specimens are in operation. None has, as yet, reached Queensland."

—Russell F. Roberts, oa4PN.

— - - - —

ENGLAND

"The following is some information on DX doings in England.

(Continued on Page 68)

Calls Heard

ef-RO91, C. Conte, 24, Allee Du Rocher, Clichy-sous-Bois (Seine-et-Oise) France

(Heard during January, 1928)

1aaw 1aba 1bd 1abm 1ads 1adw 1aes 1afl 1age 1ahx 1ajx 1akd 1akm 1amc 1amd 1amj 1aqt 1ara 1arv 1ary 1asi 1ask 1ata 1atj 1awj 1axx 1awy 1aut 1bat 1beg 1bcu 1bdd 1bdm 1bdq 1bfx 1bls 1bqs 1bqt 1bux 1bvl 1bw 1by 1bke 1cd 1cdi 1cjc 1cmx 1cms 1cnz 1cpj 1fl 1ga 1id 1im 1is 1kk 1kh 1lp 1mo 1mv 1om 1pm 1qb 1rf 1rp 1si 1ut 1uz 1vp 1vt 1wl 1wy 1yb 1yc 1yd 1bxl 2abp 2adb 2adl 2afr 2afv 2afw 2ags 2agw 2aha 2ahi 2ayb 2ald 2alu 2ama 2ang 2aon 2aow 2apc 2apd 2api 2ass 2atq 2ats 2aun 2avg 2az 2ask 2azu 2bav 2baz 2bcc 2bck 2bco 2bcv 2bdh 2bek 2beo 2bew 2bfg 2bg 2bhr 2bir 2bme 2box 2bsi 2buo 2bvh 2bxu 2cgy 2cje 2cmu 2crb 2crn 2cty 2ewm 2exl 2ff 2fn 2fs 2gp 2hc 2jc 2ja 2jp 2kr 2md 2ps 2pv 2qs 2rd 2sz 2tp 2um 2xo 2xw 2ws 2wz 3adp 3adz 3aef 3ahl 3aib 3aih 3aim 3ais 3ajd 3ajh 3akw 3alq 3anb 3ann 3ani 3apn 3aps 3apx 3ast 3auv 3cj 3dh 3ec 3fu 3gp 3gt 3bnu 3bmz 3bph 3buv 3bwt 3cch 3cfg 3ckg 3ckj 3cjn 3hf 3hg 3kt 3lh 3ow 3pf 3qe 3sm 3sz 3us 3wm 4aar 4act 4db 4dt 4ec 4ei 4gq 4hx 4jb 4jm 4jr 4lk 4nh 4nm 4ob 4on 4oc 4pd 4pi 4qy 4qz 4rr 4si 4sv 4tk 4to 4ty 4we 4vk 5acl 5ado 5aga 5ain 5amk 5ay 5fq 5jd 5jw 5kg 5ql 5sq 5ta 5we 5yb 5zav 6ahp 6am 6bgh 6ccl 7df 7dl 7gj 8adg 8aig 8air 8ajt 8alu 8apd 8arc 8asm 8ath 8axx 8ayu 9bau 8baz 8bjb 8bjq 8bni 8box 8brc 8brh 8bqr 8bto 8cau 8edb 8cbf 8cc 8ccp 8ced 8cfl 8cjw 8ckc 8cla 8cnh 8cno 8cns 8cnt 8cnu 8cpk 8crr 8ctl 8cxd 8cug 8dbc 8ded 8dfw 8deg 8dkl 8dne 8doa 8dod 8dqb 8drj 8dsa 8dsi 8dud 8eq 8fzx 8gl 8kc 8in 8it 8nt 8qv 8pi 8tn 8vd 8wo 8xe 9aao 9abb 9ack 9adg 9aeg 9aek 9aok 9aqt 9arm 9ayx 9bmm 9aid 9bsh 9cgt 9ck 9erd 9erj 9eph 9epr 9dbi 9deb 9dck 9dkc 9drd 9eag 9ecx 9eef 9eet 9efo 9efz 9eld 9ell 9ekq 9jc 9ra 9rf 9za 9evy ne-8ae np-4aan nn-1nic nc-1ar nc-1br nc-2am nc-2be nc-2bg nc-2ca.

eg-2BQH, G. G. E. Bennett, 26 Blenheim Park Road, Croydon, Surrey, England.

(Heard during December, 1927)

1aff 1afl 1akz 1anm 1aop 1aqt 1asf 1awe 1axa 1bat 1bfw 1bjc 1bke 1cax 1cd 1cjc 1ckp 1ei 1ey 1ga 1ho 1ic 1mo 1ng 1no 1qb 1rn 1sz 1wv 1xi 1za 2abe 2adb 2ald 2alu 2ang 2anp 2aon 2are 2atq 2avq 2awq 2axt 2ay 2bav 2baz 2bbi 2bdh 2bfq 2bg 2bgc 2bgo 2bir 2bp 2bum 2bvh 2bxu 2cjx 2cuf 2cuq 2evj 2fs 2gp 2md 2mk 2or 2qu 2rs 2sm 2tp 2tt 2ve 2xad 2xs 3acm 3aed 3ag 3ais 3ajh 3amb 3apx 3aso 3auv 3bcd 3bjy 3blp 3bnu 3cel 3ckj 3di 3dz 3ec 3hg 3ht 3iv 3jn 3kt 3no 3pf 3pr 3qe 3rb 3sf 4abb 4aby 4act 4be 4bl 4bn 4ch 4on 4oo 4rn 4tk 5afx 5ayl 5kc 5oc 5we 6aak 6am 6xi 7bb 8acy 8alo 8atv 8aul 8auq 8avp 8bev 8bnh 8bxc 8ccm 8ceq 8ceh 8cjp 8enr 8oq 8pl 8xe 9axd 9bea 9bgs 9bhi 9bpd 9bxk 9cjb 9cmq 9cos 9cpr 9crd 9dav 9dbx 9dpv 9efe 9eve 9fg 9mp 9rp 9rv 9xi kzet nc-8na ac-xom af-hzai ai-2kt aj-jaa fm-8ay fm-8mb fm-8psrv fm-8ssr fm-8st fo-a3z nc-1ac nc-1ak nc-2be ne-8ae nx-1xl oa-2ms oa2rb oa-4pn oa-7lj od-and op-1cw op-1hr op-1mr op-4aa oz-2bf oz-2bp oz-3af oz-3ai sb-sqbv sb-1al sb-1ao sb-1bg sv-vqg.

eg-2HJ, K. E. Brian Jay, 19 Elm Close, Amersham, Bucks, England.

(20-Meters)

1aba 1abx 1ajm 1ajx 1akd 1aqt 1ask 1asr 1abu 1aum 1avl 1awe 1axal bat 1beb 1bhm 1bsu 1btq 1bux 1bvl 1bvw 1bwm 1byv 1cd 1ckc 1cmf 1cmx 1fl 1ho 1ij 1io 1kl 1mf 1nf 1qb 1qp 1sw 1sz 1vw 1xam 1zl 1zs 2aer 2afx 2agn 2aol 2avb 2baz 2bbc 2bev 2bgc 2bgt 2bir 2bum 2cdr 2evj 2dp 2jn 2qu 2tp 2xad 3aib 3bms 3cec 3hf 3uz 4ac 4act 6am 8adg 8adm 8ahc 8akn 8aly 8ane 8arg 8asr 8bde 8ben 8bnf 8bni 8box 8bpq 8cft 8che 8cjm 8cwx 8czr 8dhr 8dhx 8djv 8dld 8dod 8don 8dot 8dsi 8dsx 8hx 8mq 8nt 8oq 8rd 9auu 9evh 9dbj 9ekw nc-2be ne-8ae np-4xk fo-a3z fo-a4f fo-a7n fo-a9a wnp.

(40-meters)

1aaw 1acd 1adw 1ahx 1alb 1anx 1aco 1ary 1ask 1avj 1azw 1bae 1bca 1bjc 1bls 1bob 1bqt 1bva 1bwf 1ck 1com 1crx 1ctp 1fm 1od 1qb 1rp 1sw 1uo 1xw 1yc 2acc 2aed 2ad 2afv 2ais 2ald 2am 2ama 2aon 2avq 2az 2baz 2bck 2bdh 2bew 2bgo 2bme 2bsc 2cgj 2cqt 2cxl 2dh 2fn 2kl 2md 2ov 2ow 2py 2um 3adp 3aef 3aib 3ais 3anh 3apf 3apn 3awf 3bce 3bph 3bsd 3cfg 3chg 3cjn 3ckj 3dg 3dh 3ec 3kt 3pb 3pg 3qe 3rb 3sg 3sr 3tm 4bl 4bu 4cq 4db 4ei 4hx 4ob 4qb 4qy 4rq 4sw 4to 4ud 5ain 5aky 5kg 5rd 5ql 6am 6bzn 7bb 8agq 8ahu 8ajt 8akz 8asp 8axn 8axz 8ayu 8bcc 8bff 8bpq 8bqm 8cbd 8cft 8cjw 8cmx 8cnr 8coa 8csw 8cxd 8dkt 8lt 8wb 8zg 9aec 9agd 9avy 9bjl 9bmm 9cjw 9cmv 9crj 9dee 9drd 9dgr 9dxp 9ebm 9ecz 9ell 9epp 9ewq 9ez 9rp 9ux 9xi nc-1ad nc-1br nc-1da nc-2bj nc-2ca nc-3bm ne-8ae oa-2rc oa-3ls oa-7cw oz-3au sb-1aw sb-2ah sb-2ar fo-a4l nu-abl ndh wnbd.

BRS-26, A. S. Williamson, 106 Rushdale Road, Meersbrook, Sheffield, Eng.

(80-meters)

1bi 1qb 1wq 1fl 1yb 1pe 1ku 1sl 1awk 1aaw 1cat 1cra 1cmd 1bfx 1cbt 1avk 1ait 1bep 1bjp 1afb 2cp 2gw 2aid 2aiz 2aig 2kwd 2ayg 2czr 2afj 3akp 3bwt 3bmh 3cfg 3aqh 3adm 3ac 3bst 3blp 4gl 4af 8dok 8bcm 8bja 8ako 8chc 8cjb 8acq 8cmw 8dbm 8ais 8cyc 8dcq 8ayu 8bbr 8ysu 8ikm 9des 9bwn 9eqi 9baw 9ejt 9bhs.

(40-meters)

1ii 1zd 1by 1zs 1id 1hk 1si 1ro 1cd 1wl 1vc 1om 1di 1gs 1zt 1ie 1mv 1ga 1ja 1cmf 1ajx 1cjc 1axx 1ads 1cmx 1bqs 1amd 1cnz 1blf 1auw 1ang 1bqt 1awn 1aba 1etp 1apr 1anm 1agw 1avj 1akm 1abd 1aao 1amu 1bqd 1cnp 1beb 1bed 1aug 2be 2tp 2uo 2ov 2rs 2mk 2hg 2xc 2wi 2kw 2bl 2fs 2az 2ws 2dh 2kx 2awu 2bdv 2bav 2agw 2bgt 2evj 2atq 2xaf 2bha 2bew 2cuq 2cxl 2ahg 2ats 2ctf 2avb 2avg 2ang 2bbe 2agp 2cgj 2bme 2um 2bfq 2azk 2aqk 2czw 2bck 2bcc 2bco 2auv 2ags 2etn 2bsa 2bad 3cf 3sz 3buv 3qp 3ajd 3nz 3shk 3bw 3dh 3bwt 3aib 3cfg 3aed 3ajd 3ld 3ani 3cfj 3cc 3pf 3ec 3qe 3ap 3gt 3ceb 3bei 3afx 4tk 4we 4nh 4dj 4ob 4bl 4ux 4tw 4ld 4rr 4ei 4hx 4rq 4qy 4lk 4hb 4acv 4ack 4aef 8dme 8dod 8cvs 8ccs 8hx 8zg 8wo 8li 8eq 8aze 8abz 8axx 8axr 8lcm 8cke 8drj 8chz 8don 8dmm 8adg 8box 8dne 8cmz 8baz 9cjw 9gy 9efz 9erd 9hi nc-1ar nc-1ad sb-1ak sb-1ah sb-2ag sv-1xc ag-rann an-1ab wnbd.

(20-meters)

1cmf 1asu 1asf 1byu 1cd 1app 1cmf 2jn 2tp 2xg 2baz 8hx wnp.

BRS-89, W. F. B. Shaw, 198 Abington Ave., Northampton, England

(20-meters)

1laba 1aep 1aff 1asf 1cd 1ry 1xp 1xv 1zb 1abe 2afx 2baz 2bev 2tp 2vi 3adm 3ank 8agy 8ahc 8aly 8avb 8edb 8cjm 8cjt 8clp 8czt 8ddn 8dld 8hx 8nt 9auu 9cst 9dbj 9dpw 9dwe.

(40-meters)

1awm 1bgs 1bns 1bqt 1by 1cep 1cjc 1cmf 1cpe 1id 1ka 1lc 1nl 1rf 2aad 2agn 2ahi 2ahs 2anm 2ass 2avb 2ayb 2azk 2bdn 2bek 2bfq 2bo 2bvh 2cuq 2cvj 2cxl 2gp 2kx 2lh 2ov 2ts 2tp 2tt 2vd 2ws 2afx 2ag 2aib 3amx 3anh 3ani 3fv 3gp 3kn 2vx 3wm 4acv 4adb 4cj 4gq 4mq 4ob 4oh 4qy 5ayl 5rg 5yb 8ank 8axx 8bfa 8bje 8bnu 8bwr 8cae 8cbf 8cew 8cxd 8cxi 8dbc 8dne 8vb 8wo 9bul 9byb 9cgt 9crj 9ell 9hi.

(Continued on Page 78)

Correspondence

"Calls Heard"

2940 Winchester Ave.
Ashland, Ky.

Editor, *QST:*

What we need is a new "Calls Heard" section. Give these birds who work in "no hams land" a chance to see their calls in print. Once should be enough to take the kick out of sneaking a call outside of the band or doing without a wavemeter of some sort.

During the last several years, I have noticed that there are quite a few hams that think that if their signals are not at the very bottom of the band that DX will be nil. Most of our wavemeters are none too accurate at the best so why take any chances on getting down to the exact bottom when a half a meter above it will be just as good and maybe a lot better for your hide.

Let everyone take it upon himself to be a cop of the air and make a list of all calls that are heard either below or above the band and save them for the infamous "Calls Heard" section. If you find your call listed in this section, don't be a sorehead but rather consider that someone has done you a favor (which it really is). Remember the Amateur Spirit!

—*H. R. Lickens, 9ACS.*

(Attached to this letter was a list of fifteen calls of stations operating off wave. All were heard more than once during one afternoon and evening. Would *you* like to see such lists?—Assist. Tech. Ed.)

Testing and Off Wave

40 Norfolk Road
Chestnut Hill
Brookline, Mass.

Editor, *QST:*

In connection with station operation there are two things in particular that we amateurs should concern ourselves with more than we seem to at present; namely, testing and off-band operation. Listen in any night around six o'clock and count the number of stations on the 40-meter band who are not working or calling, but just testing, making series of long dashes while, I suppose they see just how many tenths and a fraction thereof, register on their antenna ammeters or whether their "growler" gives them a steady note. Necessary? Possibly, but think of the suffering listeners and at least do that kind of testing out of busy hours. There are too many times now when we hear that familiar remark, "sorry OM nd QRM" without adding unnecessary QRM. I shudder to think what the reduced 40-meter band will sound like if this keeps on.

Off-band operation should be inexcusable. If a wavemeter cannot be bought for lack of funds, it costs little to make one accurate enough to assure operation within the allotted limits. The unfortunate part of it is that in most cases it is the newcomer who violates this regulation and does not realize how he may be spoiling foreign DX for someone else. Undoubtedly, he is blissfully unconscious of the fact that he is right on top of the foreigners who come in now just above and below our 40-meter band. The great majority of us are pretty careful about this but remember that the off-band station sticks out like a sore thumb and is a sure mark for criticism and worse.

Whenever I hear a station CQing above the 40-meter band where I listen frequently, I very often call him and tell him he's over the top and this is usually a sufficient hint for a rapid QSY. He gets no QSL card out of me, though, for that QSO although I do QSL all others 100%. Recently I did this to a "lid" station evidently with no result. I doubt if he could copy five per and for all I know may still be pounding away there on 45 meters blissfully unconscious of his error. For these kind we shed a bitter tear.

—*Miles W. Weeks, nulWV.*

For 1929

105 South Marquette Street
Ironwood, Mich.

Editor, *QST:*

After reading the ins and outs of the Washington Radiotelegraphic Conference, especially with reference to the amateur and then reading comments on same in the succeeding issue of *QST*, I am prompted to express an opinion.

There is no doubt that we fared badly from the standpoint usually taken by the amateur but on the other hand, I hope that one distinct advantage will be made clear by the rules as laid down by the powers that be, and that will be that we will, in the future, have to have high efficiency transmitters operated with just as high a degree of intelligence if we expect to get results. It means that the day of the broad tuning, poorly adjusted transmitter with the sloppy wave is over. I further

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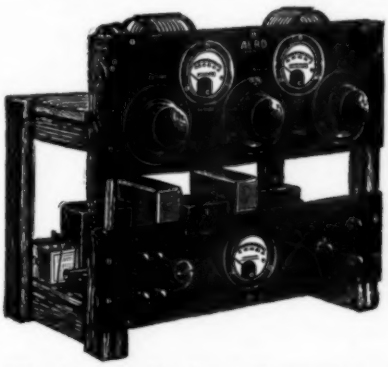

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NOTE *The parts for the Aero Radiophone Transmitter are standard parts and are available at all dealers—when completed is ready to plug into your electric light socket. All have been carefully chosen to give the maximum in transmitter performance. Complete drilled and engraved foundation units are also available.*

believe that if every amateur should henceforth so adjust his transmitter that it send out a good, very sharp, clean cut wave, and of a good tone, we would find that we were not much more crowded in the forty-meter band than before. I certainly believe it is possible to find plenty of room for all in the wave bands given us under the new regulations if we go about it correctly.

Proceeding along this line, I am telling every operator with whom I communicate if his wave is broad and also anything else which happens to be the matter with his signals. In practically all cases so far where frank comment was given, it was taken in the constructive spirit in which it was given. Why can't all amateurs give a frank, yes, even hard-boiled criticism of the other fellow's signal? We all need it.

L. W. Van Slyck, 9EMB.

Ten Per

Duncan, B. C.
Canada.

Editor, *QST:*

I would like to add a few words to this "Beginner vs. Old-timer" controversy. It's all very well to say that we should help the beginners but when one has traffic to move or only a short time available to operate, "pse QRS" doesn't sound very encouraging.

Why don't those chaps Mr. Robbins mentions as being "barely able to get their ten per" stay off the air another month or so until they have had a little more code practice instead of cluttering up the air to no purpose and then kicking about the "speed demons." Where are these latter anyway? As far as I can see, the 25 to 30 word man is a scarce article in the amateur bands these days. I am afraid that conditions have changed in the other direction and the average amateur speed has deteriorated. That is why I disagree with Mr. Hanson as to the best way to treat the BCL who wants to "graduate." It is far better to help him a little in learning the code properly than to wait until he gets on the air and have to put up with his QRM and QRS.

Most of us have had experience with the two-faced type of BCL Mr. Hanson refers to. Surely, however, they are in the minority and we dodge more trouble by friendship in the BCL ranks than we incur in spite of such friendship.

W. F. Reeves, nc5CT.

Tangible Sympathy

P. O. Box 211
Boissevain
Manitoba, Canada

Editor, *QST:*

About ten months ago I became interested in amateur radio and since then have read each issue of *QST* from cover to cover. I note that there are some who feel that they have not been getting a square deal. Perhaps a few words concerning my own experience will help to give them a

better and brighter outlook on the matter.

While I cannot handle much more than ten per as yet, I find that all the amateurs with whom I have clicked so far have been very patient. To my "QSC?" they would reply, "Keep at it OM, we all had to learn. Glad to click with you any time and glad to QSR." Do you blame me for feeling that they are all regulars fellows?

Just a couple of days before Christmas, our home was gutted by fire and we lost everything even to our clothing which was rather hard on us because of the cold weather. Shortly afterwards we received a check from the Winnipeg Radio Traffic Association as a tangible expression of their sympathy. Is this not a combination of kindness and regular fellowship in the amateur world?

—*Stuart R. Talbot, nc4AR.*

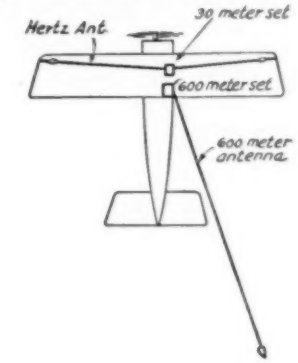
Attention! Ocean-Hoppers

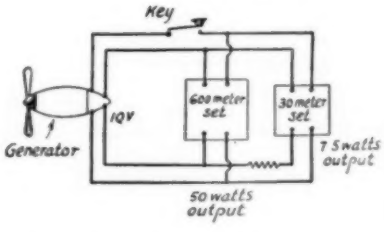
U. S. Military Academy
West Point, N. Y.

Editor, *QST:*

During 1928 there will undoubtedly be more trans-oceanic flights and the fliers will be torn between their need for radio and their desire to save weight. If they decide to take radio, and for their own safety they should, there will be further quandary: whether to use short waves or long.

Because the long waves around 600 meters are immediately picked up by surface ships, they are the most useful. That is, provided any ships are nearby. The





ocean is quite a large place and, off the main steamer tracks, surprisingly lonely. If the airplane gets into one of these blank spots, long-waves are of no avail.

For short-waves, on the other hand, the limits are much wider. Even a low-power

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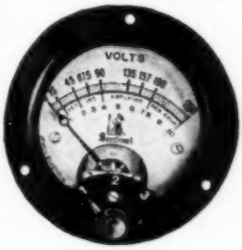

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transmitter will carry across the Atlantic with R3 when a high-power outfit can only duplicate the performance with R6. And R3 is loud enough, if many people want to listen to it. A low-power short-wave transmitter aboard a trans-ocean plane will almost certainly be picked up by stations on both shores. But it will miss the nearby ships, if any, and landlubbers a thousand miles distant cannot do much about a plane down on the water.

The ideal system would be a combination of both long and short waves. Immediately the air-going brethern raise their eyebrows and say, "more weight." But very little more weight. Say that a fifty-watt set is going to be used on long waves. The generator must supply 150 to 200 watts of filament and plate power anyway. An extra 30 watts will not overload it. A simple but stable (large capacity across tube elements) 7.5-watt oscillator will weigh something like a gallon or two of gasoline, including its single wire Hertz antenna in the wings. As both transmitters run together and use the same key, there is no extra trouble in their operation. The diagram illustrates the essentials of the idea. I think it worth the serious consideration of anyone who contemplates flying an ocean this summer.

—William H. Wenstrom, 1st Lieut., Signal Corps. U. S. A.

Short Circuits

1001 East Main Street
Madison, Wisc.

Editor, *QST:*

I have recently made a discovery which I think should be passed along for the benefit of those who, like myself, wear metal-rimmed spectacles. Since being forced to wear them, I have had trouble in hearing DX signals. I now have discovered that my ears have been shorted out by the metal frames and that a piece of spaghetti over each of the ear hooks removes this difficulty and makes an efficient and low-loss pair of eye pieces. Of course, in some cases there is a high resistance short through the skull, but institutions are provided for such extreme cases.

—Don Mix.

Appreciative

Box 5
Niagara-on-the-Lake
Ontario, Canada

Editor, *QST:*

I am a beginner and wish to use this medium for expressing my thanks to all those who have been QSO nc3AY. Without an exception, these operators have been both courteous and willing to lend a helping hand.

Whether it is that the letters appearing in the "Correspondence" section of *QST* are having their effect or not we will probably never know but I must say right now that I have yet to meet a snobby operator.

—Albert Davey, nc3AY.

WNP

The Hotchkiss School
Lakeville, Conn.

Editor, *QST:*

I had the privilege of being a member of the Rawson-MacMillan-Field Museum Expedition in 1926 and again during the summer of 1927. As you probably know, Commander MacMillan and his men are now in Labrador for the winter.

During both summers that I was in the North your men did us all a very great service in making it possible for us to communicate almost regularly with our friends at home. Since my return I have received numerous messages from my shipmates who are now in the North through members of the American Radio Relay League.

I am writing to ask you to extend to those members of the League who have been so helpful to us my hearty thanks and appreciation of their kind and helpful service to us. I am sure that all the members of Captain MacMillan's crew feel the same appreciation.

With hearty good wishes to all the members of the American Radio Relay League.

—*Joseph N. Field.*

I. A. R. U. News

(Continued from Page 58)

"5HS has hooked up with foA3Z on 23 meters after trying for months. He is still working the fifth and sixth districts regularly. 2HK has now got a crystal set going and finds it FB. He has not much time to operate it, though. 5YK says he is working general tests with NU but cannot find any real DX on 23 nowaday. 5YX has been QSO foA3Z on 23 meters with ten watts input. He has now got a 32-meter permit and says NU is local. Other 23-meter stations who always seem to be QSO NU are 2BM, 2NH, 5BY, 6IA and 6VP. 2NH and 5BY also work on 45 meters a great deal as does 6RB who is working quite a few skeds with the U. S. A. 6QB-6LT has been raising 'em on both 23 and 45, his best DX being ne8WG in Hudson Bay while using only nine watts. FB! 2HJ managed to hook nu1AQT on 23 meters —his first and, so far, only NU. He has not yet gotten over the shock. The U. S. A. gang has been coming over on 40 very consistently but the 20-meter band seems dead all week although there are a good many on Sundays. There seems to have been a burst of activity among the FOS on 20 lately and A3Z is no longer the only one heard. However, there are very few stations in other DX countries that are audible. At a recent meeting of the R. S. G. B. we had the pleasure of a talk from xoa5MA who told of his adventurous trip on the *E. R. Sterling.*

"Just one other thing. I understand that there was a bunch of U. S. hams among

the American Legion crowd that was in London last September. How is it that none of these fellows turned up at the Second Annual Convention of the R. S. G. B. which took place on September 31st and October 1st? It really was very remiss of them not to come along, they would surely have been very welcome.

"Very kindest regards."

—*K. E. Brian Jay, eg2HJ.*

— • • • —

FRANCE

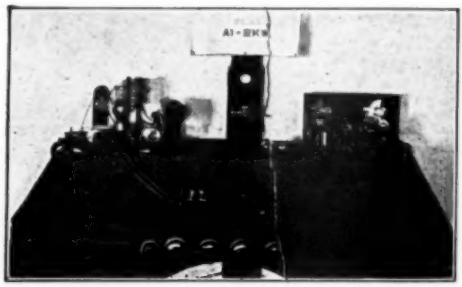
Mr. C. Conte whose regular list of "Calls Heard" appears elsewhere in this issue tells us that conditions during the month of January were favorable. Reception of signals from the U. S. A. was better than it has been in quite some time. Best conditions occurred on the 14th and 15th and R6 signals from 6AHP, 6BGH, 6CCL, 7DF, 7DL and 7GJ were the best that were heard. It is a very rare thing for him to receive signals from the sixth and seventh districts. This looks as though conditions were improving and that DX may be back again soon.

— • • • —

GERMANY

"During the past month conditions seemed to be more favorable here in Germany for European and DX work on the 40-meter band, whilst on 32 meters we noticed many dud nights.

"Concerning the Washington resolutions, we fear that the traffic in the band from 7,000 to 7,300 Kc. will be rather difficult to manage and we would propose that the 75

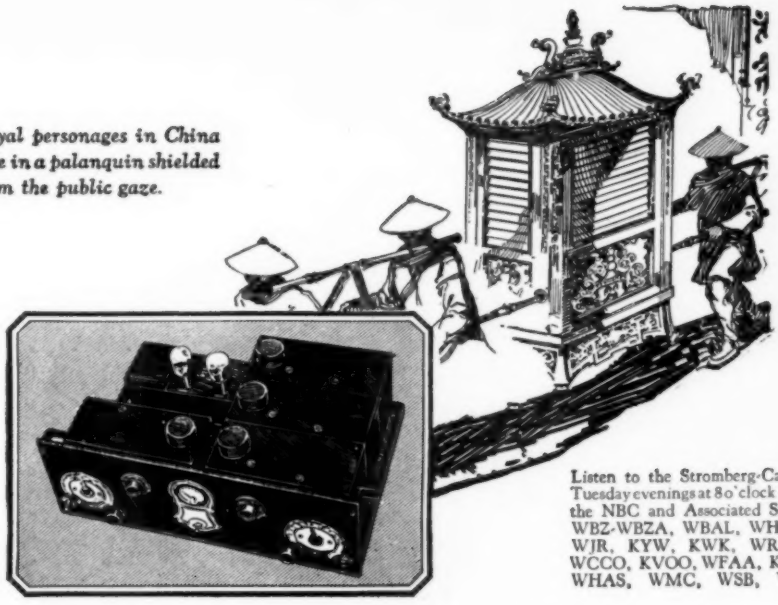


ai2KW HAS HELPED TO GET A WAC MEMBERSHIP FOR MORE THAN ONE NU AMATEUR SO A PICTURE OF THE "WORKS" BEHIND THAT CALL SHOULD BE OF INTERST TO MOST.

The transmitter uses a 20-watt tube in a Hartley circuit. The input is normally about 60 watts and the reports are usually, "pure d. c." A half-wave voltage fed Hertz is connected directly to the oscillator inductance. The receiver is a O-V-2 affair employing capacitive control of oscillation. A separate antenna is used for it.

to 85-meter band which is now nearly abandoned for such be used for European night work. Night time DX work should be allowable in the 40-meter band while during daylight we could do our European work within these precious 300 Kc. In addition to work in these bands, strenuous efforts are necessary for the thorough investigation of conditions on 20 meters, at

Royal personages in China ride in a palanquin shielded from the public gaze.



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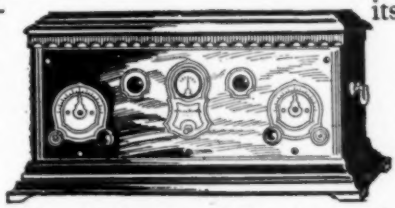

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the same time not neglecting the new 10-meter band that deserves special attention.

"It might be of interest to many to know that three Munich amateurs are about to begin experiments in the use of picture telegraphy on short waves. They suppose that they will be able to transmit their QSL cards to any amateur who is in a position to receive and interpret their signals which employ the Dieckmann system. Anyone interested in the matter is requested to write to ek4UAH directly or through the QSL Section, D. F. T. V., Berlin W. 57, Blumenthalstrasse 19.

"Some of the Hamburg amateurs are busy grinding their own quartz crystals. Quite good success has been obtained generally and interest in this work is increasing every day, newcomers this month being 4ABI and 4AN.

"We wish the three London amateurs the best of success in their tests on skip distance and wish to say that we are always ready and pleased to coöperate with all OMs abroad arranging schedules for experimental or scientific work."

—D. F. T. V.

— --- —

NORTHERN IRELAND

"DX conditions generally seem to have improved and become more stable during the last month. NU signals come through well on most nights and the 20-meter band seems to be regaining its popularity. The South American stations are also starting to come in well between 30 and 40 meters and the South Africans are sometimes very good on the 20-meter band. Conditions concerning India and the Far East have been improving since December.

"6YW has been doing excellent work on 32 meters with very low power and a badly screened aerial. His DX includes nx1XL, (on 45 meters) AWL in the Mediterranean, AQS in the Arctic, aq1LM at Baghdad as well as a report of being called by nu8BPQ. 6WG has been working NU stations regularly with about ten watts input which is obtained from a hand-driven generator. 5WD has made a good start from his new QRA which is 6 Springmount, Captain Street, Coleraine, N. I. He, also, is using a hand-driven generator to supply power to his transmitter which is on 45 meters.

"There has been much good work done by the other low-powered stations but most of them find it difficult to attract attention from the NU sations when working on 45 meters. 6MU has been working ai2KX regularly on schedule and conditions have improved sufficiently to allow occasional phone work to be accomplished. It is expected that 2KX will come home to England during April. 2IT is working occasionally on 21.5 meters and is always QSA in the U. S. A."

—E. Megaw, gi6MU.

— --- —

IRISH FREE STATE

"The Wireless Society's station signing gw12B has been doing good work lately,

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having made contacts with stations in the 1st, 2d, 3d and 8th NU districts on a wave of 45 meters. A loosely coupled Hartley transmitter feeding a third harmonic inverted "L" antenna is used. Its plate supply comes from a 500-volt battery-driven dynamotor and the input is normally 10 watts.

"The station of the Grenfell Mission at St. Anthony, Newfoundland, ne8AE, has been worked on 45 meters with an input of between nine and ten watts. A schedule has been arranged between these two stations.

"Excellent DX conditions have prevailed on the band between 40 and 45 meters during the first half of January, stations in the 4th, 5th and 9th NU districts having been heard with signal strengths up to R7 between midnight and 0100 G. C. T. using a O-V-1 Reinartz receiver. We wonder why these stations never seem to call, "Europe" or even "DX." Nu1BQT was worked as early as 2140 G. C. T. and from this time onward, signals from NU stations have been arriving in Dublin at fair strengths.

"Gw18B has been keeping his schedule with nx1XL in spite of terribly hard luck with his hand generator which has burned out repeatedly of late. He has also worked ne8AE, aaYX1 and a Canadian, all on the 45-meter wave.

"Gw17C has worked Egypt, FI, AG and AQ stations on 45 meters as well as WNP on 23. 11D continues to increase an already big list on NU stations in the 20-meter band. His best, so far, is a ninth district station.

"11B has been cutting some fine crystals and although he reports but very little transmitting activity, we have heard nu1BFK calling him on 40 meters. There seems to be but little work being done among other stations with the 20-meter band being the quietest. It is expected that 12B will be active on 23-meters shortly and will, of course, be seeking tests with NU, NC, etc."

—H. Hodgens, Hon., Sec., Wireless Society of Ireland.

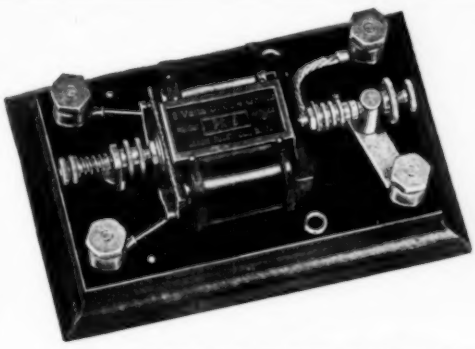
— ... —

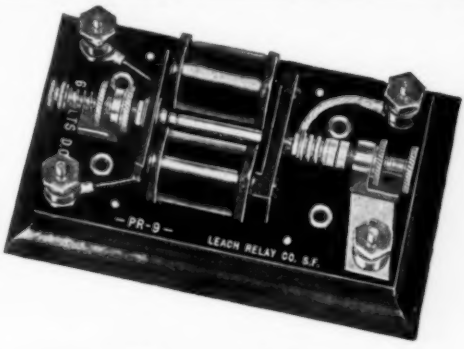
ITALY

"Italian amateurs have been particularly busy during the month of January in their experiments with phone transmission on the 45-meter band. Almost every day at 1300 G. C. T. some fifteen of our stations located in all parts of Italy are carrying on friendly phone conversations. Remarkable results have been obtained with very low power by 1AS, 1AM, 1BS, 1DY, 1SA, 1GN, 1NO and 1MA.

"Special experiments on duplex telephony were carried on between 1GN, 1FP and 1AM and the results obtained were excellent. 1NO did some good DX work with fqPM, xep1MA at China and the Zikawei Observatory station at Shanghai operating on 24 meters.

"We are extremely interested in the International Tests to be run in February





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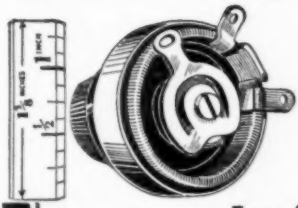

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and it is expected that quite a number of EI stations will participate."

—F. Pugliese, ei1FP,
Sec. Italian I. A. R. U. Section.

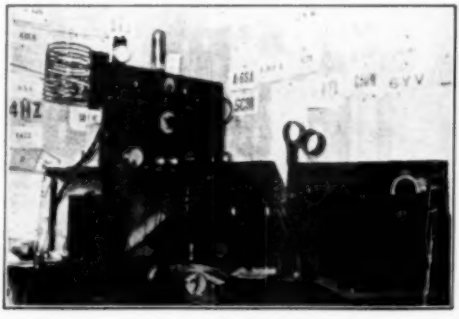
— --- —

SOUTH AFRICA

"The South African Radio Relay League has been requested by the Postmaster General to put forward suggestions for a scheme to assist the Minister of Defense in providing Africa with a secondary means of radio communication in the event of trouble or disaster. A special committee at headquarters has been formed and is actively engaged in drawing up a scheme along the lines of the A. R. R. L. Official Relay Stations for submission to the South African government. As this has been one of our strong desires ever since the inception of our organization, we are, naturally, very happy over this turn of events.

"DX conditions have been excellent, being at their best around 1700 G. C. T. Boyce of A7A reports contacts with ai2KT, ai2KW, oa5CM and oa2YI. 20-meter transmissions are coming through well with such stations as ai2KT, af1B, eg5ML, nu1SZ, 1ASM, 1BW and 8CFR being heard most consistently.

"The accompanying photo is of foA3Z, the station operated by OM Hill at Port Elizabeth. The transmitter employs a 203-A tube in a tuned-plate tuned-grid cir-



foA32

cuit. The plate supply is obtained from a home-made transformer, the output of which goes through a chemical rectifier and filter circuit. The voltage applied to the plate is about 1200 and the normal plate current is around 140 mils.

"The power and filament transformer and rectifier are mounted under the operating table together with the A and B batteries for the receiver. The antenna which is used for both transmitting and receiving is of the inverted "L" type, 95 feet long supported between two 50-foot masts. A 5-wire fan counterpoise is used. The receiver next to the transmitter is a short-wave O-V-1 affair and the one to its right is a five-tube BC set.

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507-4	Grid Leak†	50,000 ohms	200 watts	60 m.a.	1000 watts	6.50
507-5	Grid Leak†	20,000 ohms	200 watts	100 m.a.	1000 watts	4.25
507-51	Grid Leak*	10,000 ohms	200 watts	135 m.a.	1000 watts	4.00
507-66	Grid Leak**	15,000 ohms	200 watts	120 m.a.	1000 watts	6.00
507-63	Rheostat†*	50 ohms	50 watts	1 amp.		5.50
507-59	Rheostat*†	20 ohms	80 watts	2 amp.		5.50
507-83	Rheostat*†	12.5 ohms	60 watts	2.2 amp.		5.50

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†DeForest P or R. C. A. 852 Tube
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F. P. Marks, foA5F.

NEW QRAS

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auRABS—Tachkent, Turkestan. (eb4ZZ.)

WWD—St. George Island, Pribilof Ids. off Alaska. (nc5AW.)

nr2FG—Frederico Gonzalez, Box 384, San Jose, Costa Rica.

Calls Heard

(Continued from Page 59)

J. Bernfield, 14 Richmond Road, Wimbledon, London, S. W. 20, England.

1cio 1bcw 1uw 1mv 1ahi 1cmx 1bjk 1bux 1adm 1bbm 1ajm 1aot 1mo 1ia 1vw 1bql 1aoh 1alr 1lv 1cmf 1azw 1asi 1lj 1cue 1ctu 1cpb 1asu 1aep 1byv 1aff 1akz 1ajh 1dm 1cjh 1ach 1ii 1ccz 1bcn 1bgc 1xv 1apv 1aal 1qi 1ue 1fl 1anv 1gc 1vc 1ckk 1aba 1sz 1uz 1beb 1awe 1ff 1bgt 1kl 1ag 1cxy 1abd 1bkp 1awm 1ahx 1ic 1ow 2cuz 2jn 2bbe 2apa 2aol 2mb 2px 2cc 2bdk 2cns 2bmr 2ags 2ahm 2amd 2aiu 2sy 2or 2pq 2aoj 2aef 2cvj 2hv 2nm 2asc 2uo 2aib 2ada 2avb 2aue 2awx 2awq 2bda 2ahi 2cwm 2ih 2avw 2md 2bnr 2dr 2ayj 2amj 2cyx 2bck 2bad 2avr 2bum 2buy 2erb 2ow 3btq 3lw 3ec 3ceb 3ag 3sz 3gp 3mv 3di 3bgg 3pr 3hu 3bqz 3nz 3qe 3aks 3bms 3ajx 3gi 3aim 4dd 4qb 4ll 4hx 4cj 4xe 4pi 4aar 4af 4tu 4fv 4iz 4rq 4it 8ben 8ahc 8aly 8cmb 8adg 8afq 8cvs 8alu 8cmg 8axn 8azg 8vx 8bni 8aj 8axa 8atv 8clp 8ccs 8bas 8cke 8cae 8dae 8li 8cln 8cdf 8bwa 8ces 8ccq 8arg 8akg 8dgp 8cfl.

G. D. Pine, 15 Hillside Avenue, Exeter, Devon, England

1aac 1aao 1abd 1abn 1acu 1adm 1ads 1aep 1ag 1ahv 1air 1ajx 1alr 1als 1amd 1anz 1aow 1ap 1ara 1arv 1ask 1asu 1atg 1au 1aur 1avf 1avl 1aw 1awe 1axa 1axx 1az 1azd 1azi 1azw 1bat 1bdi 1bed 1bex 1bez 1bgq 1bkp 1bux 1bv 1bw 1cd 1cjc 1ckp 1cmf 1cmp 1cnz 1cpc 1cre 1df 1di 1dm 1ev 1fl 1fm 1fn 1ga 1gh 7gl 1ic 1id 1ja 1jb 1jz 1kh 1kk 1lc 1lj 1lt 1lu 1lx 1mn 1mo 1mr 1mv 1my 1nl 1nq 1qe 1ql 1rd 1rn 1ry 1se 1sk 1sw 1sz 1ud 1uw 1uz 1vz 1wz 1xaw 1xi 1xm 1xv 1yb 1zd 1zs 2abf 2abg 2abp 2acu 2adl 2afr 2afv 2ag 2agb 2agn 2agq 2ags 2agw 2ahb 2ahg 2ahm 2aib 2ais 2akx 2alu 2alv 2amf 2amg 2amh 2amj 2anm 2anq 2anz 2apb 2apd 2api 2apn 2aqw 2ard 2ary 2ase 2ass 2atk 2atq 2atx 2aul 2aun 2avb 2avq 2avr 2avw 2awb 2awq 2ay 2aya 2ayj 2az 2baa 2bad 2bav 2baz 2bbc 2bbx 2bcb 2bcc 2bch 2bcz 2bdc 2bdh 2bdj 2bek 2bew 2bfj 2bfq 2bgc 2bgt 2bj 2bmf 2bms 2bow 2box 2bs 2bsc 2bsl 2bua 2buc 2bum 2buo 2buy 2bvh 2bwj 2bxu 2bzo 2cc 2cdr 2cej 2crb 2cs 2ctn 2cty 2cuo 2cuq 2cuy 2cw 2cx 2cxl 2cyx 2czr 2dg 2dh 2dm 2ef 2ev 2fa 2fm 2fo 2fs 2gk 2hc 2hh 2ie 2jn 2jp 2lk 2md 2mf 2nm 2ns 2oe 2ol 2or 2ot 2ov 2pf 2pp 2ps 2pv 2rs 2sm 2sq 2tr 2ty 2ub 2uo 2us 2wz 3add 3aef 3afx 3ahl 3aib 3aim 3ajd 3akv 3amx 3anh 3apx 3auv 3bms 3bph 3bqz 3bwt 3cbt 3cdv 3cf 3cfg 3ckj 3ckl 3cmg 3dg 3dh 3ep 3gp 3iu 3jo 3ke 3kr 3la 3ld 3ll 3lm 3lw 3nh 3nr 3oq 3pf 3pr 3qe 3qf 3qm 3sh 3aj 3ss 3sz 3ta 3ut 3wm 4aar 4ac 4acz 4cu 4db 4dc 4ei 4ft 4fu 4ge 4gz 4hx 4hy 4ic 4iz 4lk 4ll 4mn 4nh 4ob 4oc 4ok 4qb 4qz 4rm 4rn 4rq 4si 4sl 4tk 4tr 4tu 4uo 4ux 4wc 4wo 5ayl 5ql 5yb 5zai 6am 6vt 8adg 8adm 8agh 8ajt 8akc 8aly 8amn 8arg 8atv 8avg 8ayu 8bok 8bou 8byn 8cbu 8cc 8ccs 8cjm 2ckc 8cno 8cpf 8cqi 8crp 8cxd 8djg 8dkd 8dks 8dne 8dnh 8don 8dsy 8jq 8kc 8li 8on 8pl 8wt 8xe 9adg 9adk 9bbw 9bcs 9beq 9bim 9bkl 9bpb 9bpl 9bzq 9cjw 9cnj 9crd 9crj 9dbj 9dck 9ef 9ehn 9eld 9elinc-1ac nc-1ad nc-1ar nc-1bi nc-1dq nc-2be nc-2bg nc-2bv nc-3fc nc-3gg nc-8al nc-9bz nc-9co ne-8rg nj-2ps nm-1j nm-1n nn-1nic np-4bj nq-2ac nq-7cx nr-2fg nr-2gph nr-cto af-1b ag-rann ai-2kt ai-2kw ai-2kx aq-1dh aq-1hf aq-1lm aq-1mdz fe-egez fi-1ta ai-1ab fo-a3

fo-a3v fo-a3z fo-a4x fo-a5x fo-a6n fo-a9a fq-pm sa-ba1 sa-cb8 sa-db2 sa-de3 sa-dr4 sa-dz9 sa-en8 sb-1ad sb-1af sb-1ah sb-1aj sb-1ak sb-1al sb-1am sb-1ao sb-1ap sb-1ar sb-1aw sb-1ax sb-1be sb-1br sb-1bw sb-1by sb-1ca sb-1cg sb-1cj sb-1cl sb-1cm sb-1ic sb-2aa sb-2ab sb-2af sb-2ag sb-2aj sb-2ak sb-2al sb-2am sb-2ap sb-2ar sb-2as sb-2au sb-2ax sb-2ay sb-2ia sb-2ib sb-2id sb-2ig sb-5aa sb-5ab sb-9aa sb-sqap sb-snf sc-1ic su-1cd su-1cx su-1oa su-2ak oa-2no oa-2rx oa-3wm oa-3xo oa-5ax oa-7cw op-1au op-1hr op-3ac op-1at oz-1ai oz-2go oz-3ag oz-3ai oz-4ac oz-4ao oik rjc vidg wnp.

R. A. Rowden, 12 Pennsylvania Road, Exeter, (England, Dec. 23, 1927 to Jan. 14, 1928)

(20-meters)

1acm 1aff 1ajx 1ana 1arx 1asf 1ask 1avl 1axa 1beb 1bed 1bw 1bwm 1byv 1cfo 1ckp 1cmf 1fs 1ga 1ic 1kh 1kj 1kl 1rw 1sz 1vw 1xv 2acn 2agn 2agp 2alw 2amf 2aut 2bad 2bal 2baz 2bhf 2bum 2cmu 2cvj 2cuq 2gp 2jn 2md 2tp 2tu 3adm 3aib 3cei 3qw 3vg 4ob 4px 6ary 8abx 8adg 8afq 8ahc 8aly 8arb 8axz 8ayu 8bag 8cbi 8ccl 8ccq 8cjm 8cmb 8ddn 8dhx 8dld 8dne 8hx 8nt 8oq 8xe 9auu 9bqy 9crd 9dbj nc-2al nc-2be nc-3mp nc-8ae np-4pq fo-a3z oz-2xa wnp.

(30 to 45 meters)

1aaw 1ab 1abv 1abz 1afl 1age 1agi 1ajc 1ajx 1amu 1anx 1apq 1arv 1asa 1ask 1asu 1avl 1awm 1axq 1axx 1bca 1bcg 1bed 1bge 1bjc 1bke 1blb 1blf 1bls 1bqd 1bqs 1br 1btf 1bu 1bux 1cax 1cd 1ch 1cio 1cjc 1ckp 1clv 1cmf 1cmx 1cmz 1ctp 1di 1fq 1ho 1id 1ka 1lx 1ms 1no 1oo 1ow 1ro 1rp 1si 1wl 2abp 2abt 2acd 2adb 2adl 2afv 2ahm 2ain 2alp 2alu 2ang 2anm 2aog 2apd 2aqo 2arm 2atq 2ats 2avq 2awq 2bav 2baz 2bch 2bck 2bco 2bcv 2bcw 2bdc 2bdh 2bdj 2bek 2ber 2bew 2bfy 2bhb 2bhf 2bhr 2bir 2bo 2box 2bse 2bvh 2cdr 2cjx 2cmu 2crb 2ctp 2cua 2cub 2cvj 2cw 2exl 2ff 2fs 2gd 2gp 2hc 2ie 2jc 2jp 2mb 2mg 2og 2op 2ps 2qa 2sm 2sz 2tf 2uo 2wi 2ws 2acm 3ade 3aed 3afj 3afr 3afw 3aib 3aih 3aim 3ajd 3amb 3anh 3ani 3apx 3as 3avk 3awf 3bmz 3bnu 3bqz 3bsc 3buv 3bwt 3ceb 3cfq 3ckj 3dh 3ec 3ep 3ev 3fo 3fv 3gi 3gp 3hh 3jq 3ke 3kt 3nc 3nr 3pf 3pr 3qe 3qw 3ra 3sn 3sz 3vx 3wm 4aar 4acd 4acn 4acp 4acv 4acz 4adg 4ay 4bl 4bn 4cf 4cj 4db 4ei 4gq 4hx 4hz 4kw 4lk 4nh 4oc 4oh 4on 4oo 4pe 4pi 4qb 4rn 4rp 4rq 4rr 4si 4to 4tp 4xe 5aao 5ado 5agc 5aqw 5aqx 5aue 5avs 5kc 5mx 5oc 5rd 5rg 5uv 5wz 5yb 5zg 6am 6ary 7sp 8afq 8ahm 8amy 8ath 8avb 8axa 8axx 8bg 8bhz 8bjb 8bni 8box 8bto 8byw 8ccq 8cfl 8cfr 8cnh 8eva 8dcm 8dft 8dfw 8dne 8dod 8don 8dpj 8dsi 8eq 8gz 8li 8te 8vb 8zzc 9abq 9abr 9acl 9acu 9adk 9aek 9ahz 9aio 9ala 9alk 9aok 9apv 9aue 9avp 9axf 9baq 9bed 9bht 9bmm 9bpm 9bqc 9bul 9buo 9bxj 9bzq 9edi 9efn 9cgx 9chs 9cis 9cpr 9crj 9cys 9daa 9dck 9dkc 9dpv 9ds 9dws 9dyd 9eaj 9edf 9eej 9eix 9ek 9ekw 9elb 9eld 9ell 9eln 9erh 9eta 9ewq 9hb 9hi 9jc 9kb 9ml 9nr 9oj 9pd 9pm 9qi 9rp 9rs 9su 9wb 9za nc-1ak nc-1av nc-1br nc-2ax nc-2be nc-3cs nc-3cy nc-3nv nc-9bz ne-8ae nd-hik nq-2ef nq-2kp nq-5ry nn-1nic np-4aan ni-2sh ac-8na ai-2bg ai-2kw ai-2kx aq-1hf as-11ra fe-egez fi-1cw fi-1ta fo-a3v fo-a3z fo-a4l fo-a6c fo-a7d fq-pm sa-de3 sb-1ao sb-1ap sb-1aw sb-1bg sb-1cg sb-1cl sb-1cm sb-1cr sb-1id sb-1ig sb-2ax sb-2ay oa-2dy oa-2tm oa-2yj oa-3dc oa-3ef oa-3es oa-3kw oa-3xo oa-5by oa-5wh oa-6wp oa-7ch oa-7cw op-1ad op-1bd op-1cw op-1gz op-1hr op-1mr oz-2ae oz-2bg oz-2bp oz-3af oz-3ai oz-3ar oz-3au oz-4ar xoa-5ma hval kfu pkh ril rjc tfa wmo.

ai-2KX, R. J. Drudge-Coates, Cambridge Barracks, Rawalpindi, India

(Heard during January, 1928)

1aqt 1axa 1ckp 1ei 1om 1buc 1ii 2awu 2lx 2ht 5mx 8alu 9crd 9cpd 9bpm eg-2nm eg-2kf eg-2xy eg-5sw eg-6yv egi-6mu.

ec-2YD, near Brno, Morava, Czechoslovakia.

(20-meters)

1cmf 1aj 2nm 2agn 2ahm 2tp 8aly af-1b nc-1ar nc-1ad sb-1ad sb-2fg sc-2ah fm-8ip voq kzl 2xad

(40-meters)

1qb 1xv 1wj 1si 1rv 1bx 1cmp 1ajk 1bed 1ajx 1ekp 2ax 2pv 2tp 2tr 2md 2pp 2vo 2ov 2rs 2fs 2alu 2ayj 2agn 3rb 3cfg 3amx 4vb 4fu 4bd 4ob 5by 5atm 6bjh 6hzg 8vd 8dz 8xeo 9ael 9emj ag-rann as-11ra fm-8ay fm-8jo fm-8rit fm-8ssr fm-8chr fm-2ax fo-a9a ne-8ae sb-1bg su-2ak oz-2ac oz-2me oz-3au pgo sad ael wnp.

oa-4PN, Russell F. Roberts, Cambridge St., West End, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia

(Heard between Nov. 20, and Dec. 31, 1927)

1ab 1pp 1ve 2alu 3pr 5kg 5rg 5wz 5dhg 5aqp 6am 6hm 6ap 6ave 6avj 6akw 6amm 6agg 6bvx 6bvv 6bqp 6cgm 6cnk 6dkx 6dch 6dqq 6dev 6dog 6dkt 6gn 6na 6uaq 7hk 8tra 8hx 9wv 9wi oh-6dpg oh-6boe op-1ad op-1bd op-1hr oo-bam oo-geo ac-2ff ac-2cp ac-2ck ac-8na ac-8hb ac-8to aj-4dx ai-2kt ai-2kw ni-2gb eg-3kf ef-8fn eb-4ft eb-4au ei-1no es-1co fo-a3z fo-a6p fo-a9a hlw wmo jav xej mow[4] xom agj arcx pmz.

oa-5CM, Reg. M. Anthony, 3 High St., Unley Park, South Australia

1azd 1bux 1cmf 1cmp 1de 1fl 1fs 1lx 2acd 2afr 2afv 2ahg 2aku 2alu 2azk 2bac 2bbi 2bfj 2ih 3bcj 3bmz 3bph 3bqz 4bl 4lk 4si 4wn 5auz 5avs 5dm 5kc 5rd 5rg 5wz 5xm 6aak 6aej 6agz 6aix 6ajm 6akw 6alz 6apd 6ary 6avj 6bel 6bef 6bfp 6bgb 6bjh 6bk 6bpc 6bph 6bpm 6brm 6brs 6cgv 6ch 6ck 6cto 6cwo 6czm 6dag 6dan 6dki 6dkx 6dli 6dln 6dnh 6dta 6ec 6emg 6fs 6gu 6hj 6hm 6ju 6ty 6zd 7aae 7aax 7abh 7afo 7bzc 7ek 7lz 8amf 8axa 8axz 8bau 8baz 8bqm 8bww 8ccw 9adq 9afe 9ajv 9ave 9bpm 9bqc 9bsz 9ckf 9cjn 9cn 9cty 9cjw 9crd 9drd 9ef 9exe 9ff 9gy 9pu 9wb 9xl 9ws oh-6amu oh-6avl oh-6boe oh-6buc oh-6cqm oh-6dki oh-6dju oh-6dqq oh-6dqu oh-6dv od-pk1 ac-2ck ac-hkg ac-8em ac-8hb ac-8na ac-8rj op-1hr op-1re aj-2bk ai-2kt ai-2kw ai-2kx ai-2bg ai-2jy fo-a3a fo-a3c fo-a3e fo-a3t fo-a3v fo-a3z fo-a4x fo-a5a fo-a6p fo-a6u fo-a7a fo-a7d fo-a7o fo-a8p fo-a8v fo-a8n fo-a9a fo-a9n fo-2srb fo-6sra fo-5sra fo-7sra fe-cegz xen-0cp ef-8eo ef-8fd ef-8jf ef-8lx ef-8xo ef-8zb eb-4bc nc-9ai smuk kfud.

KDOF-5PK, J. F. De Bardeleben, 723 Elizabeth St., Brownsville, Tex., on board SS Bessemer City.

(Heard between New Orleans, La. and Panama Canal)

1bbo 1mk 2sz 2uo 2pv 2crc 2afr 2me 2ag 3tn 3ac 3sj 3cbt 3bqs 3afw 3bjy 3gp 3aph 4tn 4ip 4wn 4fd 4cb 4ou 5gr 5yb 5aak 5pm 5ase 5qj 5rg 5ash 5aye 5axo 5ayb 6ty 6dfr 6dfs 6awt 6zd 6cyy 6dkx 6dfv 7gr 7aat 7aln 8cwt 8ada 8bmq 8ccq 9efw 9dli 9ayp 9ecx 9baz 9ff 9efe 9cp 9dny 9dme 9bz 9cee 9dku 9rp 9ejw 9crj nn-1nic ndm nq-5ev nc-1ac nm-9a.

(Heard between Panama Canal and Hawaii)

2uo 2bfj 5aqf 5ash 5rg 7aln 7afv 7adb 7agb 7aba 9qy 9cph 9dak 9etx oa-5ry nn-1nic nm-9a.

(Heard between Hawaii and Japan)

1xv 2uo 3gp 4si 4ow 4on 5aak 6ciu 6chr 6dmm 6avl 6dv 6dlr 6dki 6dcu 6cag 6am 6aat 6nx 6we 6akw 6cfg 6iz 7cc 7acf 7gf 7wv 8ccw 9ox 9ahz 9axq 9aid 9cdw 9eld 9cmz 9bqc 9dqu 9bht oa-1cw oa-2rf oa-4au oa-7cw oa-6am oz-2bf oz-4sk oz-3ai op-1dr op-3nc oo-dgk oo-ap4 aj-jxcx aj-jrv xnu-6dhg fu9 f8m kf hza nvx ips sk-1 rep nigu ra-03.

KDVO, S.S. *Samuel Q. Brown*, in port at Amuay, Venezuela by Ben B. Skeete.

(20-meters)

1atr 1ahy 1beb 1hv 1sz 1zz 2bbx 2bgc 2ck 2gp 2vi 3akw 3jm 4adb 4ec 4nl 5ar 5lp 5mk 6aat 6avj 6dcv 6dc 6csr 6ary 6bjf 6iny 6cxo 7vz 7fe 8dbe 8dzm 8cfr 8aub 8re 9dbj 9ajw 9hm 9dpb 9ehm 9cvu 9cug 9dpw 9as 9eln 9anz nc-1aw nm-9a.

(40-meters)

1am 1lx 1bcb 1aqp 1agw 2qu 2bew 2aed 2bda 2avg 2cdm 2ww 2afa 2ced 2hv 2gp 2aua 2bip 2ot 2an 2aby 2ach 2fg 2bay 2agw 2bcw 3cc 3sz 3ali 3anh 3avk 3anf 3ua 3bui 4hx 4aar 4ky 4dq 4ox 4qz 4ed 4dt 4rp 4hx 5rg 5la 5acl 5aeb 5awq 5fb 5we 5mx 5ayo 5adv 5ta 5apm 5aej 5hy 6brq 6hk 6cbd 6bsn 6bpm 6ahp 6nw 6qf 6afs 6dog 6ec 6ahp 6adb 6iny 6czo 6bpo 6eb 6bch 6am 6dwf 6bam 6biu 6bej 6hm 6aau 6bjl 6ad 6dsu 7ff 8cbf 8axz 8aic 8dmz 8cc 8jb 8aig 8wo 8dfw 8gl 8ahu 8bjx 9czw 9axx 9aok 9efz 9ewl 9ell 9dux 9bnb 9dkc 9bqc 9bec 9bbw 9chs 9cvu 9dcb 9csm 9ayx 9bpn 9hi 9bad 9cuo 9cwa 9cft su-1fc nr-2ags sb-2ar nc-2be oh-6xk.

(80-meters)

1in 1bbj 1fl 1ait 1xv 1aef 1afb 1anh 1asd 2bic 2bif 2dv 2cpg 2jx 2bcp 2aoo 2cp 2sb 2aat 2mt 2xg 2bsc 2ac 2ev 2bex 2cvh 2cxl 2alo 2bhl 2cbp 2cpd 3dew 3uz 3jh 3xs 3asc 3aei 3cjw 3aqi 3zf 3ale 3zi 3adm 4cs 4lu 4fx 4bl 4ff 4sp 4cn 5qa 5aqd 6aod 6don 8byn 8dyk 8dtc 8hvy 8buh 8jb 8mq 8czw 8ano 8daq 8csw 8bnf 8don 9dds 9aaf 9cuo 9edo.

KOGR by 5SR-5PG Enroute San Juan, P. R. to Kingston, Jamaica

1arv 1bg 1ckp 1cm 1ewp 1ng 1oz 1aba 1acm 2afv 2ags 2agw 2atq 2bps 2ccv 2cxl 2dh 2fc 2jc 2md 2ns

2xs 2xv 2ya 2za 3add 3adh 3afw 3anh 3au 3aua 3aqd 3bph 3gt 3hf 4aar 4abj 4abz 4ack 4acs 4acv 4adg 4anh 4ani 4bl 4bu 4cfv 4eat 4ft 4gq 4hx 4jr 4mi 4nh 4pj 4qy 4qz 4ta 4to 4ui 4wn 4vo 5acl 5adn 5adv 5afw 5an 5anm 5anw 5apo 5aq 5arf 5ase 5atn 5awu 5axq 5aye 5ck 5fh 5jk 5lv 5nc 5oc 5rq 5ry 5te 5uv 5wf 5yb 6aaz 6gl 6dly 6dpu 6hm 6xi 7aa 7aw 7dk 7ek 7ti 8awo 8axx 8axz 8ayu 8bjb 8bsc 8btr 8byt 8cau 8ccs 8ccw 8cjw 8cpp 8dal 8dbc 8dcm 8ddz 8djg 8dmf 8dpo 8day 8ef 8fd 8gb 8it 8pl 8to 9agg 9aio 9ajp 9baz 9bbw 9bgq 9bhz 9bls 9bob 9bqc 9buh 9cev 9cf 9cfg 9cia 9civ 9crd 9ctz 9cvd 9czh 9del 9dfg 9drm 9efq 9ehr 9eih 9ejo 9esm 9ewp 9fs 9lp 9pd 9ra 9uc 9yd.

KUJX, S.S. *Liberty Bell*, **c/o R. J. Cotton, 1795 Lincoln Ave., St. Paul, Minn. Genoa, Italy.**
(20-meters)

1aep 1bsu 1bux 2ff 2bum 3hf 3apx 3cec fo-a3z fo-a4f.

(40-meters)

1ac 1bw 1kh 1kw 1lc 1mv 1wl 1wv 1xz 1aao 1aex 1ale 1atj 1avy 1bhs 1bqt 1com 2ol 2rs 2tp 2vd 2adl 2agv 2alu 2aqo 2ats 2bch 2bdc 2bir 2bsl 2cty 2cuq 2cuz 3ag 3ec 3dq 3nr 3qe 3wm 3ahl 3aib 3ais 3akv 3awf 3bns 3cjn 4bb 4bl 4oc 4qy 4rk 4si 4acz 5ayl 8in 8vx 8air 8awu 8axx 8axz 8bni 8bpq 8brh 8ccw 8epc 8dne 8don 9hi 9abu 9ban 9dod aq-bd1 eb-4cb eb-4cd eb-4cm eb-4dd eb-4di eb-4hp eb-4kb eb-4ww ec-1ro ec-1rv ed-7bb ed-7bd ed-7fr ed-7hj ed-7lk ed-7md ed-7zg ee-ear28 ef-8bw ef-8ct ef-8fp ef-8gi ef-8nez ef-8flm ef-8mmp ef-8nkx ef-8orm ef-8pns eg-2gf eg-2nh eg-5br eg-5gq eg-5jw eg-5sh eg-5sk eg-5uw eg-5wq eg-5zy eg-6bb eg-6hp eg-6jv eg-6vj eg-6vp eg-6wk ei-1vr ei-1yy ek-4fv ek-4hf ek-4ia ek-4nd ek-4qo ek-4rn ek-4up ek-4vr en-0fr en-0gb en-0gg en-0qr en-0zf ep-1ag ep-1ai ep-1bx ep-3am ew-AB nc-1nd nc-1ar nc-2be nc-2bg nc-2ca sb-1ac sb-1bg sb-1ib su-1oa.

Genoa, Italy to Gibraltar (via Leghorn and Naples)
(20-meters)

1rw 1sz 1wv 1xv 1afd 1aqt 1avl 1awe 1axa 2ch 2ff 2tp 2afr 2awq 2bbx 2bhf 2bkn 3hf 3zi 3aib 3cec 3cfg 4nh 8xe 8abx 8bto 8cnz fo-a3z fo-a4f dcg.

(40-meters)

1ag 1bw 1fs 1gw 1hg 1id 1im 1kh 1lx 1mv 1om 1qb 1qv 1kc 1ro 1ry 1wl 1adm 1afl 1ajc 1ajx 1anx 1aqo 1ary 1ask 1asu 1bea 1bhs 1bls 1bqd 1bqs 1bwf 1epc 2az 2bg 2gy 2hc 2kx 2oe 2sm 2tp 2um 2uo 2vc 2vd 2ws 2wy 2adl 2alu 2aoj 2arm 2avq 2awu 2bav 2bdh 2bgz 2bit 2bis 2box 2buo 2cnz 2cmu 2csg 2cua 2ewm 3dq 3ec 3gp 3tq 3abo 3acc 3add 3afx 3ahp 3ajh 3anb 3anh 3ani 3apn 3avk 3ht 3id 3pf 3ais 3aps 3bkt 3chh 3cjn 4bi 4bl 4cf 4cx 4cy 4ei 4fu 4hx 4ip 4kf 4kv 4ky 4lk 4lx 4mi 4px 4sv 4ta 4td 4ud 4ut 4vl 4wm 4wo 4abz 5fq 5jy 5kc 5kl 5oa 5rg 5we 5aak 5aao 5afe 5ahm 5ain 5api 5aqt 5aqw 5atf 5zav 6asm 6avj 6bxi 7fh 8hc 8he 8jq 8pl 8qb 8rh 8wt 8zm 8ahu 8apd 8auc 8awu 8ayn 8bev 8bou 8brh 8bti 8bzl 8cau 8cbf 8cft 8chk 8ciq 8cno 8cns 8cro 8cxd 8czr 8dcg 8dhu 8dnf 8dqm 8zzc 9bn 9ez 9jc 9ld 9ml 9mn 9xi 9acu 9adg 9aey 9ahq 9aqk 9ara 9ark 9arn 9avx 9baf 9bhz 9bir 9bkl 9bul 9cev 9cjw 9cnc 9crd 9cst 9cue 9cwa 9czt 9dck 9dex 9dkc 9dma 9dml 9dpv 9dqn 9dqu 9dra 9drj 9dws 9ebm 9ecx 9elk 9eme 9eqy 9etf 9ewp 9ezz aq-1mdz ef-8eo ef-8xo ef-8toy ef-8ynb ek-4xr ek-4uak ep-3fz nc-1ar nc-2be nc-2cd nc-3ay nc-3bm nc-3cs oa-3vp oz-1at oz-1fj oz-3au.

Calls heard between Gibralta and Azores
(20-meters)

1br 1cd 1cx 1ez 1fl 1fs 1gw 1ia 1if 1jg 1mx 1nf 1qb 1ry 1sz 1xp 1xv 1zl 1aao 1aba 1aef 1aep 1aff 1ahx 1ajo 1amc 1aqt 1ask 1asr 1axa 1bdv 1bhm 1btq 1byv 1ckk 1cmp 1epj 1cuq 2ck 2vi 2aef 2adw 2afx 2age 2agn 2alw 2amx 2aoo 2awf 2azk 2bac 2bad 2bal 2baz 2bgc 2bha 2bsc 2cgj 2ctq 3jm 3ke 3aib 3akw 3cee 3cfg 4bl 4px 4qy 4to 4we 4adg 4aek 5as 5qq 5rd 8gl 8oq 8rd 8re 8ut 8xa 8xe 8afq 8akn 8aly 8ahc 8adg 8arx 8ayu 8bde 8bdp 8ben 8bki 8cbi 8cft 8cjm 8clp 8cog 8cpf 8cpx 8cvj 8cvq 8czr 8dhp 8bjv 8dld 8dme 8don 8dsi 9as 9hm 9pu 9xh 9aid 9alz 9bhb 9bmx 9bpm 9bqy 9che 9cjw 9cst 9dbj 9dhp 9dng 9dpw 9ecz 9ekw 9eoh eb-4au eb-4cb eb-4rs ef-8xo eg-5yx eg-6jk fo-a3z nc-2al nc-2bg nc-3bt nc-3qs nc-9bz nm-9a np-4sa o13, wnp.

(40-meters)

1ac 1bw 1by 1ei 1fl 1gw 1id 1im 1ja 1ks 1lx 1mv 1oh 1om 1ql 1rf 1rp 1wl 1wv 1afl 1ahx 1ajy 1anz 1aqp 1arx 1ary 1asy 1ata 1atr 1aus 1awd 1bbe 1bbn 1bdq 1bea 1bhs 1bkv 1bls 1bnm 1bqd 1bqs 1bwm

1cmt 1cpj 2bg 2bt 2cw 2di 2dp 2dr 2dy 2ff 2fp 2gd 2gp 2hr 2mg 2ol 2ov 2ow 2ps 2qu 2aj 2uo 2vc 2vy 2acd 2acy 2aed 2aef 2afr 2afx 2ags 2ahb 2ahi 2ain 2ajb 2alu 2ama 2are 2asq 2avq 2axq 2baz 2bbx 2bck 2bdo 2bdp 2bfv 2bgb 2bgt 2bia 2bif 2bsc 2buo 2bvd 2byw 2ccd 2csm 2cty 2cuq 2cwm 2cxl 2cyx 3cx 3dq 3ec 3gt 3ht 3jn 3kt 3nf 3ob 3pf 3ql 3rb 3sh 3sj 3sz 3qv 3tq 3ua 3wm 3abo 3afj 3aih 3ajh 3amx 3anc 3anh 3aua 3cdu 4af 4ck 4db 4dt 4gy 4ha 4hh 4hy 4kv 4oh 4pp 4qy 4si 4sq 4to 4vl 4aba 4abz 4adg 5aq 5as 5eb 5kg 5nc 5rg 5ta 5uk 5yb 5yw 5aak 5abi 5acl 5adp 5afe 5ajh 5amo 5ank 5apo 5aqe 5aqf 5atf 5auu 5awq 5ayl 6ec 6gm 6avj 6bfp 6bgv 6bil 6bjl 6bjq 6bxi 6byz 6chq 6chv 6cyx 6dbh 6dhu 6dmd 6dsx 8bm 8dg 8hd 8ib 8it 8jj 8jw 8kq 8nj 8pi 8pt 8qg 8rn 8sx 8vd 8ve 8vy 8agk 8agw 8agy 8ahm 8air 8ajt 8ala 8alo 8amh 8apd 8atw 8avp 8ayw 8ben 8bev 8bff 8bga 8bhh 8bhz 8bjh 8bli 8blp 8box 8brh 8bub 8byw 8cbr 8ccq 8ccw 8chz 8cjl 8cmz 8cnr 8coa 8cpc 8crp 8czg 8das 8deb 8dcg 8dji 8dmf 8doj 8day 8dtf 9db 9ep 9fq 9gj 9jc 9kd 9ld 9nr 9ncu 9agd 9ahj 9ahm 9aid 9ake 9ala 9alq 9amm 9anq 9aof 9aok 9apv 9aqr 9ara 9ayl 9bad 9bam 9ban 9beq 9bet 9beu 9bgq 9bjo 9bkl 9bkz 9bov 9bpq 9buy 9bwi 9bwk 9bxo 9bxr 9caf 9ccv 9cdi 9cej 9cfg 9cft 9cix 9cjw 9ckq 9ckz 9cnl 9cph 9crd 9crj 9csb 9cvd 9cvn 9cwa 9cwq 9czh 9dau 9dav 9dbt 9dck 9dex 9dfw 9dkc 9dng 9dnv 9dpi 9dpv 9dqu 9duh 9dwe 9efq 9efw 9egu 9ehr 9ejo 9eln 9eqc 9eqq 9era 9etk 9etv 9evu eb-4ic ef-8bf ef-8co ef-8er ef-8xo ef-8rpu ei-1mg ew-h2 nc-1ap nc-1ar nc-1bh nc-2bg nc-2be nc-3ay nc-3bm nc-3el nmXCF oz-1at ez-1fe oz-2ac.

Francis McCown, Park Terrace 3, Santurce, Porto Rico.

aq-1lm ee-car10 ed-7fr eb-4ar eb-4au eb-4bc eb-4ck eb-4co eb-4da eb-di eb-4cb eb-4ft eb-4tm eb-pl ef-8eo ef-8orm ef-8ssy ef-8rrp ef-8mn ef-8he ef-8hip ef-8trv ef-8px ef-8vv ef-8fp ef-8ct ef-btr ef-8cp ef-8udi ef-ycc ef-8est ef-8fd ef-8oqp ef-8cc ef-8ynb ef-dmf ef-8ba ef-8vvd ef-8tis ef-8ssm ef-8lt ef-8wd ef-8ln ef-8gi ef-8acz ef-8bl ef-8fxf ef-8pme eg-2ms eg-2cc eg-2xv eg-2xy eg-2nh eg-2yu eg-2sc eg-2vq eg-2nm eg-2kz eg-5bd eg-5jw eg-5ml eg-5wq eg-5lf eg-5mq eg-5uw eg-5ma eg-5gq eg-5wp eg-6wi eg-6rb eg-6wl eg-6dr eg-6uo eg-6dp eg-6da eg-6rw eg-6uh eg-6jk eg-6hp eg-6oo eg-6rl ei-1ea ei-1eg ei-1bk ei-1rk ei-1rp ei-1fp ei-1mg ei-1xy ek-4xc ek-4an ek-4dka ek-4sar ek-4abv ek-4aap xne-0dwi ep-1aa ep-1ae ep-1ai ep-1ag ep-1be ep-1bk ep-3am ep-3fz es-1co ew-ab ew-h2 ne-8ne nb-be3 nm-xe11 nm-xc51 nm-xc55 nm-xc56 nm-xc52 nq-5ry nr-2fg oa-2dy oa-2rc oa-2ij oa-2yd oa-2yi oa-2yj oa-3jk oa-3kr oa-3ks oa-3wh oa-4yn oa-5bj oa-5ws oa-7ch oa-7jk oa-7lj oz-3aj oz-3an sa-de3 sa-de8 sb-1aa sb-1ah sb-1aq sb-1ar sb-1aw sb-1ax sb-1bc sb-1be sb-1bo sb-1bl rb-1br sb-1cj sb-1id sb-2ag sb-2al sb-2id sb-7aa sc-2as sc-3ac su-1oa su-1br su-2ak sv-1xc fm-8psrv af-hval nn-nicl vis pob smuk saa wvs wnbt pkp b82 eam ocdj ril ors snm.

np-4AAN, R. C. Spenceley, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands

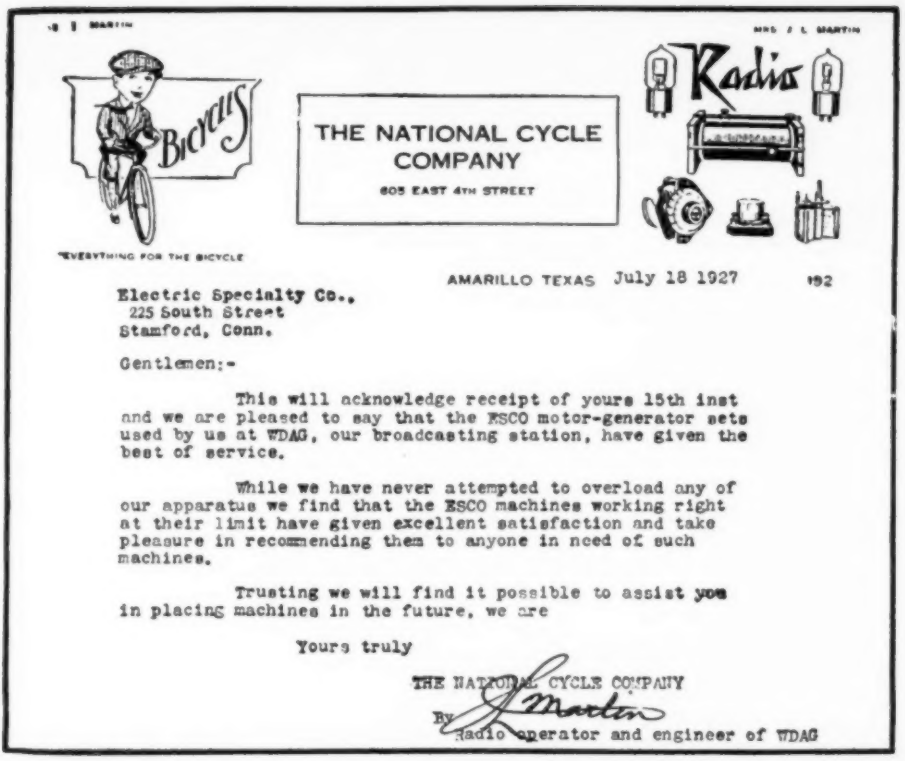
(Heard from Jan. 6 to Jan. 31, 1928)

1ano 1afl 1ajc 1amd 1amj 1aqp 1ckp 1cmr 1di 1gw 1id 1ja 1mo 1nf 1oh 1om 1wv 1ud 2abt 2acr 2act 2afv 2ags 2aiw 2alu 2ama 2anh 2avb 2avg 2awu 2bad 2bcb 2bda 2bew 2bir 2box 2bsc 2bvh 2cgj 2crb 2cxl 2fs 2hc 2kl 2rs 2tp 2uk 2uo 2ws 2wy 2za 3abo 3aib 3alq 3anh 3amb 3au 3bgt 3bmc 3bad 3chg 3cm 3ec 3sm 3sn 3sz 3tq 8ue 4aar 4abo 4ack 4acn 4act 4acv 4bb 4bn 4ei 4gq 4hx 4jd 4jr 4lk 4oc 4oo 4qy 4si 4st 4ux 4vh 5aak 5acl 5ado 5ajk 5aow 5aoz 5auz 5avl 5aye 5ew 5ge 5jc 5mx 5vf 5wf 5yb 5yw 6ac 6adk 6agr 6ags 6cvy 6czk 6dcq 6dhm 6dkt 6dkx 6dqq 6ec 6oq 6ps 6rk 6sk 6ty 6wu 7adb 7bb 7dfr 7dme 7mh 7iz 8aff 8ajv 8akz 8aly 8aof 8axk 8axz 8ben 8bja 8bqm 8brh 8brs 8bub 8ces 8cdf 8chc 8cjw 8cxi 8czn 8czr 8crp 8cvq 8dee 8dod 8dpo 8eq 8gl 8he 8uj 8zzc 9bau 9afb 9ake 9avy 9ari 9axf 9axz 9baf 9bbr 9bbt 9be 9beq 9bfp 9bhs 9bnb 9ccm 9cej 9cfn 9cis 9crd 9cwa 9cye 9cyo 9cys 9dex 9dma 9doe 9dol 9ds 9du 9dxg 9dy 9eco 9efk 9efo 9ehn 9ehr 9eld 9emh 9emp 9epd 9etq 9ewp 9ez 9hb 9kd 9nr 9rp 9tm 9xi eg-6dr ep-1ai nc-1ad nc-3dy nq-5by oo-bam kgaa wvw.

S. B. Trainer, Jr., 4 Shorncliffe Ave., Toronto 5, Ontario, Canada

(Heard between Jan. 22 to Jan. 31)

4abd 4aci 4ack 4act 4amd 4apx 4bl 4ch 4co 4cy 4ec 4ei 4hx 4iv 4jj 4jd 4kw 4lk 4nf 4om 4oo 4pm 4pu 4qy 4si 4su 4sx 4vh 5aak 5acl 5afd 5afi 5aga 5ain 5aim 5ajt 5ala 5amo 5api 5aq 5aqw 5ark 5atw 5aut



To Our Readers Who Are Not A. R. R. L. Members

Wouldn't you like to become a member of the American Radio Relay League? We need you in this big organization of radio amateurs, the only amateur association that does things From your reading of QST you have gained a knowledge of the nature of the League and what it does, and you have read its purposes as set forth on page 6 of every issue We would like to have you become a full-fledged member and add your strength to ours in the things we are undertaking for Amateur Radio, and incidentally you will have the membership edition of QST delivered at your door each month A convenient application form is printed below—clip it out and mail it today.

.....1928

American Radio Relay League,
Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

Being genuinely interested in Amateur Radio, I hereby apply for membership in the American Radio Relay League, and enclose $2.50 ($3 in foreign countries) in payment of one year's dues. This entitles me to receive *QST* for the same period. Please begin my subscription with the ..... issue. Mail my Certificate of Membership and send *QST* to the following name and address.

.....

.....

Station call, if any .....

Grade Operator's license, if any .....

Radio Clubs of which a member .....

Do you know a friend who is also interested in Amateur Radio, whose name you might give us so we may send him a sample copy of *QST?*.....

..... Thanks!

5awq 5axn 5ayo 5ayt 5ce 5fo 5fq 5fb 5ge 5iz 5je 5jk 5oa 5ah 5rd 5ry 5tp 5uk 5ul 5uw 5we 5yb 5yw 5zas 6acs 6ad 6afs 6ajj 6akm 6akw 6alz 6amn 6apd 6asi 6atu 6auk 6av 6avb 6avz 6bch 6bdt 6bgh 6big 6bil 6bjl 6bmo 6bpc 6brg 6bvx 6bwt 6bxi 6bxu 6bya 6bzf 6bzs 6cbe 6ccl 6cdw 6cey 6cht 6ctx 6cty 6cvj 6cut 6cvu 6cyh 6cyx 6dcv 6deu 6dfq 6dfs 6dfu 6dhs 6dhu 6djw 6djx 6dkt 6dli 6dml 6dnh 6dog 6dns 6dpo 6dsl 6dtm 6ec 6fs 6fz 6gm 6hm 6ho 6jz 6qy 6ue 6wn 7acb 7afm 7ajh 7akw 7atv 7ca 7cx 7el 7fh 7gr 7ip 7mo 7ok nc-1ad nc-1ap nc-1bi nc-1br nc-1da nc-3az nc-3el nc-3bc nc-3cc nc-3ni nc-3rg nc-4ac nc-4ar nc-4cc nc4cp nc-4jl nc-4hm nc-4hp nc-4ct nc-5cp nc-5er nc-5gt nm-1g nm-1r nm-23a nm-8a nm-9a nn-1nic np-4aan nq-2cu nc-5cx nr-1fg nr-2ags nr-2fg ns-1fmh nu-jj nx-1xl eb-4cb eb-4z eb-pl ef-8ba ef-8cc ef-8ct ef-8fd ef-8fx eg-5ba eg-6rb ei-1dy ep-1aa ep-1ag ep-1bk ep-1bl ep-3am es-1dy es-1fp fo-a3v sb-1ao sb-1aq sb-1aw sb-1bg sb-1ca sb-1cb sb-1cm sb-1ed sb-1id sb-2ag sb-2ar sb-2ax sb-2jk sg-3ac sc-1ni sb-2as sb-3bd ss-9c oa-2dy oa-3jk oa-3wm oa-7cw oh-6avl oh-6dki oz-3ar ai-2kx bam czd gbk gly irl ken vad wvw wwv wwf wgy xom.

West Gulf Division Convention

THE HAMS in the West Gulf Division are widely scattered over a large territory, and holding a divisional convention isn't nearly so easy or simple as in some of the sections more densely populated with hams. However, for all that they lack in numbers they more than make up in enthusiasm and real old time ham spirit. This convention, sponsored by the University of Oklahoma chapter of Alpha Sigma Delta, national radio fraternity of hams at college, Norman, will go down in history as one of the livest and most successful get-togethers ever held anywhere.

Early on the morning of Friday, February 10th, the gang began to gather at the Post Office in Oklahoma City in anticipation of license exams. Many could be seen practicing up on circuit diagrams, wondering the meanng of QSC, or getting a last minute cram of questions and answers, but all for no good, for it seems that the R. I. got his dates mixed up or something, and failed to arrive. However, that didn't worry the gang long, for the next event was a big sight seeing trip in special busses. The point of greatest interest to most of the gang was perhaps the carrier current system, repeaters, etc., of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., who very kindly conducted us through the plant and explained how several conversations in each direction were carried on over a single pair of wires, which also served to operate an automatic printing telegraph for news and market bulletins. It seems that they have a fool-proof "anti-snaffling" system, for (as was unintentionally demonstrated when someone carefully removed a tube from its socket) the least disturbance of the works causes a loud gong to ring continuously until order is restored. Hi!

Other places visited included KFJF, the 1-Kw station with ten kilowatt modulation, 5QL, 5AFX, 5APG, 5ZAV, and the high-line carrier current phone system of the O. G. & E. Co., with which we were permitted to "work" similar stations over the state. The rest of the meetings were held in the Engineering Buildings of the University at Norman the gang all going to Norman in a body Friday afternoon, on a special interurban and in autos.

By this time everyone was well acquainted, and the first formal meeting, Friday night, was presided over by division director Frank M. Corlett, and was primarily a traffic meeting. Louis Falconi, 5ZA, the first Hoover Cup winner, told us how traffic was *handled* in the old spark days. Lyman Edwards, 5FJ and R.M. of Okla., gave several humorous anecdotes of his first trip as a "lid" commercial operator on the Great Lakes. All the SCMs present then gave brief talks on the organization of the Communications Department, particularly in their sections.

Saturday morning was given over entirely to contests and stunts, of which the Oklahoma City "Oklahoman" says "the picnic part of the affair included contests to determine the fastest undresser, champion static spitter, biggest and worst liar, and champion permanent waver!" 5ZAV won the prize for best explanation of the action of a crystal detector, based on his extensive independent research and difficult mathematical derivations, and entirely unbiased by opinions of other famous scientists.

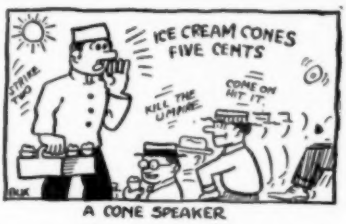
The main technical meeting Saturday afternoon included talks by Prof. F. C. Tappan and Prof. O. W. Walter of the Electrical Engineering department, Mr. Roy Allen who told of new R.C.A. tube developments; 5ZAV, 5APG, 5AKN, 5AJ, and 5ZA.

The banquet Saturday night opened and closed with rousing cheers for Alpha Sigma Delta, the organization that made this wonderful convention a reality. Prizes were awarded by 5AQQ to all contest winners, several hundred dollars worth of real ham apparatus having been contributed by *QST* advertisers. The grand prize, a UX 852 watter bought and contributed by Alpha Sigma Delta, was won by 5ANK of Dallas. Happy boy!

—Pat Shultz, 5AQQ-5AOC.

Strays

A letter headed "A Hot One" appeared in the correspondence columns of *QST* for April, 1927. This letter has been the cause of an undue amount of bitter feeling. Such is entirely out of place in any amateur game. Moreover, further consideration discloses the letter to have been too personal in its wording; also lacking in consideration for possible reception conditions at the stations concerned, which conditions might well have accounted for the contretemps as related. We regret the publication of the letter.



A CONE SPEAKER